Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXII. NO. 25. HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1897.—SEMI-WEEKLY. WHOLE NO. 1843.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

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Per month	$ .50
Per month, Foreign	.75
Per year	5.00
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Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

WANTS MORE LAND

Armstrong Smith Would Teach Botany Practically.

IDEA MAY BE CARRIED OUT

Matters Discussed by Commissioners.

Changes at Pearl City—Questions Regarding Kahuku School. Amaulu Reinstated.

At the regular weekly session of the Commissioners of Education, held yesterday afternoon, there were present the following: President Cooper, Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Mrs. E. W. Jordan, J. F. Scott, Professor Alexander, W. A. Bowen and H. M. von Holt.

The resignation of Mrs. Kapu from the school in Keauhou was accepted.

Several applications for positions as teachers, recommendations and other communications were referred to the Teachers' Committee.

A letter was received from F. M. Wakefield of Hilo, in which he included a message to the Board of Health, sent over the wire by Mr. Mills, school agent in Kona, in order to catch the Kinau. In this message Mr. Mills told of his action in suspending Mr. T. K. R. Amalu from teaching in the Hookena school. According to the school agent Mr. Amalu had been trying to oust him from office. This, together with other matters, had caused his action. Mr. Amalu had refused to vacate, so the school agent put a padlock on the door.

After thorough discussion the board decided that Mr. Mills be informed that his action is not approved and that Mr. Amalu be reinstated. The matter was then left in the hands of Inspector General Townsend to investigate.

Mr. Scott read the following letter from the principal of the Fort Street School:

"Might I again urge upon you the desirability of enlarging, if possible, the playground at the Fort Street School.

"There are now attending the school a larger number of children than ever before, and our playground is too small to allow games to be played which are healthful and especially dear to the boys.

"Mr. Holt is now very desirous of leasing at a reasonable figure the piece of land which used to form a part of our playground and should funds be wanting, he is willing to wait for payment until a fresh appropriation is at the disposal of the Board of Education. Would you kindly lay the matter before the board and use your influence to gain their consent. The extra yearly expenditure would be the means of giving a great deal of pleasure to a large number of children, and it is for this reason that I ask your aid in obtaining the necessary permission from the board.

"I have also another reason for asking for this land, and particularly wish your approval and co-operation in the following scheme:

"Should we get this land it is my earnest desire to have you fence off a small portion of it to be set aside as a garden. My plan would be to divide it into small beds, so that the older children might each own one and be encouraged to grow flowers, etc., on the same. To thus teach them to study botany and the rudiments of agriculture in a practical way by encouraging each one to make the most use of his or her piece of land, so that when they have homesteads of their own they may have some practical knowledge of using the land to the best advantage.

"I have set my heart on this scheme and sincerely hope you will see your way to help me in the matter.

"Yours respectfully,

"ARMSTRONG SMITH."

Mr. Scott said that he had seen Mr. Holt in regard to the matter. He was willing to take a much lower sum for rental than he had previously asked. He was most anxious to see the board take the land. His two boys were attending Fort Street School, and he was more anxious on this account. Mr. Holt was willing to rent the land for 15 or 20 years.

Mr. Scott reported progress on the proposition to establish a primary school in Palama. Mr. Lewis of the Palama Chapel together with the truant officers, had already been set to work, but their statistics in regard to the children in the place did not seem to agree. He asked for further time. Granted.

It was reported to the board that Mr. J. W. Smith, the school teacher at that place, intended moving into a cottage furnished by Mr. Dillingham. Mr. Smith and his family have been living in the school cottage at that place and the board has been paying rent for a room outside for school purposes. If Mr. Smith moves out this extra expense will be dispensed with. The board favored approving of the action in case there should be no additional expense.

Mr. Scott reported that Mr. C. Bolte had called on him and made a proposition to the board for the lease of the school land at Wahiawa.

It turned out during the discussion of this matter that the land is lying useless with about a hundred head of cattle grazing upon it. The proposition will be looked into.

Mr. von Holt asked if any objection had ever been made to the board by people of Kahuku regarding the situation of the school house at that place. He had learned that the people did not favor having this so far away from the settlement, as it had proved a great inconvenience to people wishing to send their children there. He had learned, further, that many children of the place were in the habit of going to Laie, just because they could get a ride on the cars.

The members of the board said they had never heard any complaints.

Board adjourned at 4:30 p. m.

COMMERCIAL EXPANSION.

Labor Problem in Japan Begins to Demand Attention.

The Kongkong Press discusses an article published by Mr. H. Tennant, the editor of the Japan Gazette, on the subject of the "Commercial Expansion of Japan." Mr. Tennant has made a study of the labor problem and draws a comparison between the Japanese and the European laborer. The Press says: His conclusions are sound and businesslike, although they are not new. He is especially impressed with the fact that the commercial expansion of Japan is nothing of which pansion of Japan is nothing of which Western nations need be afraid. "The truism that large producers must also be large consumers strongly exemplified in the case of America, despite the formidable tariffs and unlimited natural resources of the United States, applies with much greater force to Japan, whose capacity for producing is necessarily limited." In fact, he says, what English manufacturers have to fear is not so much Japan's success as Japan's failure. The chance of failure, however, is, we take it, remote, but Mr. Tennant points out the danger arising from excessive national expenditure and also that one of the chief advantages that is claimed for Japan, that of cheap labor, is more illusory than real.

We should be inclined to dispute his dictum that "it requires at least two Japanese to do the work of one European," since that must obviously depend upon the kind of work and the training of workman. Industrial organization will gradually eradicate habits that interfere with the efficiency of labor, and there is abundant evidence that Japanese are not constitutionally incapable of sustained exertion and application both physical and mental. But with the increased efficiency of labor and increased taxation must come a rise in wages, and here we find ourselves on common ground with Mr. Tennant. The Finance Department, we are told, recently instituted an investigation into the cost of living and found that whereas in 1872 a family consisting of five members of the lower middle class could subsist on 70 yen a year, in 1893 the cost of living had risen to 180 yen a year.

The miserable pittance paid to laborers is next examined, and the conclusion is arrived at that the present condition of affairs in that respect cannot long continue, since the price of necessaries steadily rises, and the end will be either increased wages or succession of strikes, which would handicap Japan in her competition for the Chinese market. "Japan cannot escape a struggle between capital and labor any more than other manufacturing countries can, and when it occurs it will be found that the only advantage Japan possesses over Europe will disappear."

Its New Building.

The Portuguese Kindergarten, on Miller street, will be dedicated this morning at 10 o'clock. The following program will be carried out:

Song (Portuguese)—Lusitania Quartette.

Report of the Building Committee, read by Mr. Frank Cooke.

Address by Mr. Atherton.

Acceptance of the building by Mrs. C. M. Hyde, president of the Honolulu Free Kindergarten Association.

Addresses by Miss Lawrence, superintendent of the Free Kindergartens.

Delivery to Mrs. Tarbell, director of the Portuguese Free Kindergarten.

Exercises by the children.

Prayer by Rev. A. V. Soares.

THE ORIGINAL BLUEBEARD.

How many have time and again heard the fabled story of Bluebeard, and how few believe that such a creature ever existed. Yet the tale is founded upon well verified facts. The Bluebeard of the story was Giles de Lavel, lord of Retz and other baronies and lordships in Brittany, about the time of Charles VII. He bore the reputation of being both the wealthiest and wickedest man of his day. On December 23, 1440, he was burned alive for having murdered several wives and not less than 100 children. Before he was taken to the stake he boasted of his horrible crimes, and said he had committed enough of them to condemn to death ten thousand men.

I desire to attest to the merits of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as one of the most valuable and efficient preparations on the market. It broke an exceedingly dangerous cough for me in 24 hours, and in gratitude therefor, I desire to inform you that I will never be without it and you should feel proud of the high esteem in which your Remedies are held by people in general. It is the one remedy among ten thousand. Success to it.—O. R. Downey, Editor Democrat, Albion, Ind. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

PRETTY WEDDING

St. Andrew's Cathedral Crowded Last Night.

THE COOPER-M'GREW NUPTIALS

Beautiful Decorations at Church and Residence.

Long List of Invited Guests—Expensive and Useful Gifts to Bride and Groom.

In St. Andrew's Cathedral at 8 o'clock last night was solemnized the marriage of Miss Katherine Christie McGrew, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John S. McGrew, to Dr. Charles B. Cooper, formerly of New York. The rain, which seemed in the early morning to threaten a bad day, disappeared entirely and all through the day betokened good omens for the future of the young people. Bright during the day, cool, clear and delightful in the evening, there was nothing in the weather calculated to in any way mar the proceedings.



DR. CHARLES B. COOPER AND KATHARINE C. McGREW, WHO WERE MARRIED LAST NIGHT.

AT THE CHURCH.

Never has St. Andrew's Cathedral been so completely filled as it was last evening. Long before the hour named for the event to take palce hundreds of people were assembled both inside the church and in the large grounds. All of Honolulu's society people were there and the scene was indeed a very brilliant one. The decorations were beautiful and extremely effective, as seen under the light. They were confined to the chancel, where the ceremony took place.

On either side of the altar table, and in front of each large column, stood large palm leaves, over which were thrown light vines. Some very handsome bouquets of flowers were in vases on the altar table. The pulpit was one mass of evergreens, over which was sprinkled the pretty bouganvillia vine and white lillies. The desks of the front seats, reserved for the family, were banked with smilax and covered with plumarias, while the desks of the choir seats had on them delicate vines and yellow flowers. Potted palms, spread around, helped to complete decorations on a very pretty, and, as stated before, effective style. They were in charge of Miss Emily Halstead.

As the time approached for the event the interior of the Cathedral presented a festive appearance. The ushers in charge were very attentive to the invited guests, who arrived in large numbers. This was to be expected, owing to the popularity of the contracting parties. Many people were unable to get in the church at all.

Eight o'clock was the hour set for the ceremony, and punctually at that time the bridal party made its appearance at the front entrance to the Cathedral. For some 20 minutes prior to the above hour Wray Taylor, the Cathedral organist, who had charge of the music, played a program, consisting of:

Wedding March	Best
Gavotte in C	Taylor
Intermezzo	Mascagni

As the strains of the latter selection died away the bridal procession was ready to start, and the choir of ladies and gentlemen, of which the bride had been a very valued member for several years, commenced to sing in full tones the wedding hymn, "How Welcome Was the Call." The procession was headed by the ushers—Dr. H. V. Murray, Marshal A. M. Brown, Maj. J. W. Jones and Maj. George C. Potter. They were followed by the bridesmaids—the Misses Adele Widdifield, Pauahi Judd, May Damon and Emily Halstead. Then came the maid of honor—Miss Gay—and the bride, leaning on the arm of her father, Dr. John S. McGrew. Slowly they marched to the head of the nave, where they were met by the bridegroom and his best man, Dr. J. H. Raymond, and the officiating clergyman, the Rev. Alexander Mackintosh. Mrs. J. S. McGrew, mother of the bride, occupied a seat in the front pew. So well was everything arranged that the choir finished the hymn as the bridal party halted. The service then commenced, the tones of the organ being subdued, and leading into the introduction to De Koven's song, "Oh, Promise Me," the air being taken up on the violin played by Mr. B. L. Marx from behind the altar. The effect was fine. The responses by the bride and bridgeroom were quite audible. The service at the nave being concluded, the bridal party, headed by the clergyman, marched to the altar, the choir sing the one hundredth and twenty-eighth psalm, "Blessed Are All They That Fear the Lord." This concluded, Schuman's "Traumerei" was played on the organ softly, while the service was concluded with a brief address of congratulation by the Rev. Mr. Mackintosh. Then the entire party walked slowly to the vestry to sign the register, the choir and organ rendering a wedding march and hymn by Warneford. This latter is a fine composition and has only been used at the marriage ceremony of members of the choir. After signing the register, Dr. and Mrs. Cooper, followed by the bridesmaids and ushers, left the Cathedral to the strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March."

AT THE HOME.

The reception at the McGrew home on Hotel street was one that will long be remembered in Honolulu. The hospitable hosts seemed to be everywhere and on every hand the beauty of the decorations made a most charming effect.

The ceremonies over, the bridal party and guests repaired to the home for the reception. The newly-married couple stood at the makai corner on the Ewa side of the lanai, and received the hearty congratulations of their many friends. To their right and left were best man, maid of honor, bridesmaids and ushers.

The bride was attired in white silk pinia over satin, en train, trimmed with point D'Alancon; white violet wreath with tulle veil reaching to the ground. She carried a bouquet of white carnations.

The maid of honor wore white organdie, trimmed with yellow ribbons, and carried a basket of coryopsis blossoms.

The bridesmaids were in white organdies. The dresses of Miss Pauahi Judd and Miss Adele Widdifield were trimmed with pink ribbons, while those of Miss May Damon and Miss Emily Halstead were trimmed with blue. Flowers to match were carried.

Forming a background and reaching from the ceiling to the floor of the lanai was a large net with fine meshes supporting a trellis work of pepper tree branches. Suspended over their heads was a beautiful star of white carnations with electric incandescent lights at the points and center. Above this and finishing out the background was a section of the same net with the trellis work of pepper tree branches already referred to. From the right-hand corner of this were draped long festoons of white carnations, the ends falling behind a large palm, around the base of which were ferns and other greens. The pillar behind this was covered with stephanotis vine in bloom. To the right of the place where the couple stood was a table, on which rested a bowl of white marguerites, out of the center of which peeped a few pale yellow blossoms. Placed on the railing, and hanging down by the side of the table was a bunch of calla lillies. From the palm on the right-hand side to the table of flowers on the left, the railing behind the two chairs for the newly-married couple, was completely covered with a bank of white flowers, including stephanotis, gardenias, carnations, lillies, roses and marguerites, these on a layer of "palapalai."

The wall of the house, forming the mauka side to the lanai, was decorated with various kinds of greens and a small bunch or so of flowers. All about on the lanai were tables of flowers and pots of ferns and palms, while lining the railing on the outside, was a row of palms.

One of the prettiest bits in the decoration of the lanai was the window looking out from the hall steps. Covering the sill was a solid bank of fine-leafed maiden-hair, with a delicate palm rising out of the center. Immediately below this, in a recess in the wall, was a bank of the fronds of maiden-hair, coarser than the rest above, but making a pretty effect by the contrast. White oleanders completed the decoration of this attractive spot.

As to the decorations of the drawing room, although less elaborate than those of the lanai, it must be said that they were artistic. Guarding the entrance from the hall to the drawing room proper were two large vases of deep red lilies, with ferns. From the chandelier, in the middle of the room, hung a basket of pansies. Toward the front was a large table completely covered with coryopsis blossoms, and around the base of which were other yellow flowers. A simple ilima lei, just thrown carelessly on the table, added what completed a most beautiful spot. In the left-hand mauka corner was another attravtive spot, this a mass of scarlet carnations and maiden-hair beginning from a bunch on the floor to others on tables, and finishing in bunches on the shelving in front of an oval mirror. Throughout the room were set vases and baskets of flowers from kind friends.

The library, where the presents were displayed, was decorated simply, so to leave nothing in the way to detract from the beauty of the display of gifts. A basketful of pink and white carnations, with a large bow of ribbons to match and suspended from the chandelier, was the main floral decoration of the room. Scattered about among the presents were little knots of violets, pansies, forget-me-nots and marguerites. To Mrs. Day and others is due the credit for the beautiful house decorations.

The decoration of the grounds must not be forgotten. In front of the house was a large arc light and another on the lawn behind, was suspended over the Hawaiian Band, which played delightful selections during the progress of the reception. Strings of lanterns from tree to tree were interspersed with flags of various nations. From each of the palm trees were strings of lanterns reaching to the ground. The verandas of the house, both above and below, were outlined with lanterns. A silk Hawaiian flag, sent in by J. A. Cummins, occupied a very prominent place. The work of decorating was done by a squad of soldiers from the barracks under Captain Coyne. The electric light effects were the work of Mr. Theo. Hoffman and his able assistants.

When the invited guests had tendered their congratulations to the bride and groom, the large gathering partook of a collation. At 11 o'clock Dr. and Mrs. Cooper and the bridal party left on a special train, furnished by Mr. B. F. Dillingham for Aiea, the McGrew home on the Peninsular. The party having seen the newly-married couple safely at Aiea, returned to the city. Dr. and Mrs. Cooper will remain on the Peninsular for a week, returning, to leave for the Coast on the Mouowai of April 1st.

INVITED GUESTS.

Following is a complete list of the people of the Islands invited to the wedding: President and Mrs. Dole, Minister of Foreign Affair and Mrs. H. E. Cooper, Minister of Interior Jas. A. King, Minister of Finance and Mrs. S. M. Damon, Attorney-General and Mrs. W. O. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel C. Ables, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Adams, Mrs. Afong, the Misses Afong, Mr. and Mrs. August Ahrens, Mrs. H. G. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Alexander, Miss Alexander, Mr. W. D. Alexander, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Samuel C. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. George Allen, Dr. and Mrs. Louis F. Alvarez, Dr. and Mrs. Robert W. Anderson, Dr. and Mrs. Geo. P. Andrews, Mr. Frank H. Armstrong, Mrs. C. W. Ashford, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Ashley, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Atherton, Mr. and Mrs. Alatau T. Atkinson, Mr. Robert W. Atkinson, the Misses Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Atwater, Dr. and Mrs. Averdam, Miss Jessie R. Axtell, Mr. and Mrs. William Auld, Mr. Andrew Adams, Mrs. C. de Brettleville, Mrs. R. Brenham, Major and Mrs. Bartlett, Rev. and Mrs. S. E. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Ballentyne, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney M. Ballou, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. C. Beckley, Miss Beckwith, Mr. Edwin Benner, Mr. Henry Berger, Miss Berger, Mr. Emil Berger, Mrs. R. F. Bickerton, Rev. Hiram Bingham and family, Rev. D. P. and Mrs. Birnie, Mr. and Mrs. E. Faxon Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Boardman, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bolte, Mr. C. Bosse, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bowen, Mrs. F. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. W. Porter Boyd, Prof. W. T. Brigham, Mr. Andrew Brown, Mr. Arthur M. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Brown, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Brown, Mr. Frank Brown, Mr. Godfrey Brown, Mr. Jacob F. Brown, Mrs. Malcolm Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Willard E. Brown, Mrs. Thomas E. Brown, Miss Mary A. Burbank, D. and Mrs. Burgess, Mrs. C. F. Bush, Miss Bush, Miss L. Bolles, Mr. Babbitt, Captain and

Mrs. C. J. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Campbell, A. J. Campbell, Mrs. E. C. Campbell, Mr. A. de Souza Canavarro, Miss Carrol, Judge and Mrs. Alfred Carter, Mrs. C. L. Carter, Mrs. H. A. P. Carter, Miss Cordelia Carter, Mr. J. O. Carter and family, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. R. Carter, Mr. J. O. Carter, Jr., Mr. Bruce Cartwright, Mr. and Mrs. John Cassidy, Mrs. S. N. Castle, Miss Caroline D. Castle, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Castle, Captain and Mrs. Camara, Jr., Mr. James B. Castle, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Castle, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Catton, Miss Ella Chapin, Mrs. E. P. Chapin, Mrs. J. H. Chapin, Gov. A. S. Cleghorn, Mr. Wm. H. Coney, Mrs. L. A. Coney, Mr. and Mrs. Christian Conradt, Mr. and Mrs. A. Frank Cooke, Miss Corney, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Corbett, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cowes, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Crabbe, J. T. Crawley, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Creighton, Jno. A. Cummins, Mrs. J. A. Cummins, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Cunha, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Cummins, Hon. Wm. H. Cornwell, W. H. Cornewell, Jr., Miss Cornwell, Mr. C. 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Edwards, Miss Ericksen, Mr. and Mrs. John Effinger, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Egan, Mr. Charles H. Eldredge and family, Dr. and Mrs. N. B. Emerson, Rev. and Mrs. O. P. Emerson, Mr. and Mrs. John Ena, Miss Edwards, Mr. Charles J. Falk, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Focke, Miss Fernane, Mr. W. J. Forbes, Mrs. W. J. Forbes, Mrs. M. J. Forbes and family, Mr. C. M. V. Forster, Mrs. T. R. Foster, Judge and Mrs. W. F. Frear, Mrs. G. D. Freeth, Mr. S. P. French, Miss French, Captain A. Fuller and family, Miss B. Fanning, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gartenberg, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Gear, Mr. E. B. Giffard, Mr. Walter M. Giffard and family, Mr. Archie Gilfillan, Mrs. Gillman, Miss Carrie Gillman, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. A. Gillman, Miss Mary A. Girvin, Captain Godfrey and family, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. M. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. R. Grau, Miss Grau, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Gray, Mr. R. Jay Greene, Miss Kate Grey, Dr. M. E. Grossman, Mr. and Mrs. Chas T. Gulick, Mrs. Hugh Gunn, Miss Margaretta Harrison, Mr. Wm. A. Henshall, Mr. and Mrs. Melancthon M. Hurd, Miss Alice Hurd, Mrs. A. A. Haalelia, German Consul and Mrs. J. F. Hackfeld, Mr. W. W. Hall and family, Mr. Edgar Halstead and family, Mr. Frank Halstead and family, Mr. Robert Halstead, the Misses Halstead, Judge C. F. Hart and family, Mr. Lionel Hart, Judge A. S. Hartwell and family, Mr. John A. Hassinger and family, H. B. M.'s Commissioner Captain A. G. S. Hawes, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Hendry, Miss Cora Hennigan, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Herbert, Dr. and Mrs. George Herbert, Sir Robert and Lady Herron, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hedemann, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Hobron, Mrs. F. E. Hobron, Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Holdsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Hoogs, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hoogs, Mr. Jas. A. Hopper and family, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hopper, Mrs. Horn, Prof. and Mrs. F. A. Hosmer, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Hoting, Mr. Geo. A. Howard, Dr. and Mrs. Henry W. Howard, Mr. John F. Humburg, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Humphreys, Rev. and Mrs. Chas. M. Hyde, Mr. Charles K. Hyde, Captain and Mrs. Houdlette, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Hoffman, Fraulein Hasfort, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hustace, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Hutchinson, Col. and Mrs. C. P. Iaukea, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. Alex H. Isenberg, Mr. Albert Jaeger and family, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. James, Miss Frances Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Jones, Mr. J. Walter Jones, Miss Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Peter C. Jones, Miss Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Jones, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Jordan, Chief Justice and Mrs. A. F. Judd, Miss Helen Judd, Miss Pauahi Judd, Mr. C. H. Judd, Queen Dowager Kapiolani, Prince David Kananauakoa, Prince Cupid Kalanianaole and wife, Louis T. Kenake, Mrs. Helen Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Keyworth, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. King, Mr. T. J. King and family, Mrs. A. Kinney, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kleugel, Mr. Geo. Kleugel, the Misses Kitchen, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Keech, Mrs. Kirkpatrick of San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. Lackland, the Misses Ladd, Miss D. Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Lansing, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lanz, Mrs. Florence Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Laws, Mrs. Mary A. Lemon, Mr. Robert Lewers and family, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lewis, Mr. Fred Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lightfoot, Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Lillie, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lishman and the Misses Lishman, Mr. Joseph M. Little, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Logan, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lose, Mr. and Mrs. M. Louisson, Mr. A. Louisson, Mr. W. A. Love, Miss Mabel Love, Mr. W. F. Love, Mr. Jas. A. Low, Miss Mary Low, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Lowrey, Miss Nellie Lowrey, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lowrey, Mr. and Mrs. John Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lucas, Dr. and Mrs. Albert Lyons, Prof. and Mrs. Curtis J. Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. Larnach, Miss Landers, Mrs. Eliza Macfarlane, Col. and Mrs. Geo. Macfarlane, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Macfarlane, Mr. E. C. Macfarlane, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Macfarlane, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. 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Monsarrat, Mr. Robert C. Monteagle, Mr. and Mrs. James F. Morgan, the Misses Mossman, Mr. Paul Muhlendorf, Mr. D. V. Murdock, Dr. H. V. Murray, Dr. and Mrs. R. P. Myers, Captain and Mrs. Murray, Miss Millard, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Magoon, Miss Finckler, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Neumann, Dr. and Mrs. Albert E. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Nichols, Miss F. J. Nolte, Mr. C. H. W. Norton, Mrs. H. G. Noonan, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Norrie, Miss Newlands of San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. Nakuina, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mort Oat, Mr. Fred B. Oat, Mr. and Mrs. George Paris, Mr. Edwin Paris, Miss Lillian Paris, Mr. W. C. Parke, Mrs. A. Parke, Mr. and Mrs. Walbridge, the Misses Walbridge, the Misses Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Parker, Mrs. Elizabeth Parker, Rev. H. H. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Parmelee, Miss Charlotte Parmelee, Mrs. John Paty, the Misses Paty, Mr. W. C. Peacock, Mr. C. A. Peacock, Rev. and Mrs. H. W. Peck, Captain and Mrs. Penhallow, the Misses Perry, Judge Perry, Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Pfotenhauer, Mr. and Mrs. E. Wells Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. John Phillips, Miss Mamie Phillips, Miss S. E. Prinder, Mr. and Mrs. Podmore, Miss Pope, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Porter, Mr. Geo. C. Potter, Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Pratt, Mrs. Kekaaniau Pratt, Miss Ewa K. Pratt, Mr. Albert S. Prescott, Miss S. Patch, Miss Palmer, Dr. James H. Raymond, Dr. R. H. Reed, Mrs. E. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Heinrich H. Renjes, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Reynolds, Mr. W. F. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Rhodes, Miss P. Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rice, Mrs. E. C. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Ripley, Mr. A. G. M. Robertson, Miss Grace Robertson, Mrs. S. G. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Robertson, Col. and Mrs. J. W. Robertson, Mr. T. Richardson Robinson, Mr. Mark P. Robinson, Mrs. J. Robinson, Dr. C. T. Rodgers, Mr. George Rodick, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Rose, Mr. Ernest Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. J. Ross, Miss Rose Roth, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Rothwell, Mr. W. E. Rowell, Dr. and Mrs. N. Russel, Mr. S. L. Rumsey, Dr. and Mrs. Clifford Ryder, Mrs. Riemenschneider, the Misses Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Schaefer, Capt. and Mrs. John Schaefer, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Schmidt and family, Miss Schmidt, Mr. Herman Schultze, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Scott, Prof. M. M. Scott and family, Mr. Leslie Scott, Japanese Consul General and Mrs. Shimamura, Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Singlehurst, Sisters of the Sacred Heart, Mr. Armstrong Smith, Mr. David B. Smith, Mr. Fred C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Mott-Smith, Miss Ethel Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George Smithies, Col. and Mrs. J. H. Soper, Miss Soper, the Misses Sorenson, Mr. Olaf Sorenson, Dr. Milan Soule, Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Spalding, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. G. Spencer, Mrs. A. M. Sproull, Mr. W. C. Sproull, Mr. E. R. Stackable, Mr. and Mrs. James T. Stacker, Dr. and Mrs. H. Stangenwald, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Stanley, Mr. Thomas M. Starkey, Miss Daisy Stevens, Mr. Edmund Stiles, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stolz, Mr. and Mrs. E. Suhr, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Swain, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Swanzy, Dr. and Mrs. Sloggett, Miss Sloggett, Miss Ella Stansbury, Captain Paul Smith, Captain and Mrs. Sanders, Miss Julia Tanner, Mr. and Mrs. Wray Taylor, Mr. W. Templeton, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Tenney, Mrs. Tenney, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Thrum, Miss Thrum, Mr. Wm. Thrum, Mr. D. F. Thrum, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Thurston, Mrs. Sarah Thurston, Mr. and Mrs. James Torbert, Mrs. A. B. Tucker, Captain and Mrs. Tripp, Mrs. Montague-Turner, Mr. Ed Towse, French Commissioner M. Louis Vossion, Mrs. Kate Vida, the Misses Vida, M. Aton Vizzavona, Mr. von Damm, Mr. C. von Hamm, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. von Holt, Miss M. R. von Holt, Mr. L. M. Vettlesen, Mrs. Werner von Graevmeyer, Mr. J. G. Waibel, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Waldron, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. 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Hawaii.—Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Andrews, Miss Mary Atkins, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Austin, Mrs. S. L. Austin, Miss Austin, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Baldwin, Judge and Mrs. E. W. Barnard, Miss J. M. Barnard, Dr. and Mrs. Bond, Mr. E. C. Bond, Mr. Buchholtz, Dr. V. J. Capron, Mr. L. Chong, Mr. H. C. Bryant, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Fennell, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Farneaux, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Goodale, Mr. and Mrs. Louis T. Grant, Mr. J. E. Grossman, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Heydtmann, Mr. R. T. Hind, Jr., Judge and Mrs. E. G. Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Hitchcock, Mr. D. Howard Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Horner, Mr. Charles Horswill, Dr. E. L. Hutchinson, Mr. Richard Ivers, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Jaratt, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Jorgensen, Rev. and Mrs. J. Kauhane, Mr. and Mrs. S. Kauhane, Mrs. Thos. S. Kay, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Kennedy, Miss Helen Willis, Mr. Peter Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Louis T. Jarrett, Dr. H. A. Lindley, Mr. A. B. Lindsay, Mr. Alex. Lindsay, Jr., Mr. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Loebenstein, Mr. and Mrs. Eben Low, Mr. John Maguire, Mr. J. W. Mason, Mr. C. McLennan, Mr. and Mrs. P. McRae, Dr. and Mrs. C. McWayne, Mr. and Mrs. Julian Monsarrat, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Robert More, Miss M. J. Mullinger, Mr. Muirhead, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Paris, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Patten, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. F. Renton, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Rickard, Mr. and Mrs. E. Robins, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ross, Senator and Mrs. R. Rycroft, Mr. Henry Rycroft, Mr. and Mrs. L. Severance, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Searle, Mr. Cyril O. Smith, Dr. C. L. Stowe, Dr. and Mrs. L. S. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Vannatta, Mr. F. M. Wakefield, Mr. C. M. Walton, Miss Bella Weight, Dr. C. H. Wetmore, Mr. F. M. Wetmore, Dr. and Mrs. James Wight, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner K. Wilder, Dr. and Mrs. Robert B. Williams, Miss Alice Winter, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Wills, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Winter, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer Woods.

Maui.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Ahlborn, Dr. and Mrs. P. J. Aiken, Dr. Edward Armitage, Rev. E. G. Beckwith, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Berg, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Dickey, Miss Maggie Doherty, Mr. and Mrs. August Haneberg, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hayselden, Hon. J. W. and Mrs. Kalua, Miss Kalua, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Kopke, Mr. R. J. McGettigan, Dr. R. I. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Ovenden, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. C. Parish, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Valkenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Louis von Tempsky, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph von Tempsky, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Wells.

Kauai.—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Borchgreim, Dr. and Mrs. D. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Carter, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Coney, Mr. and Mrs. Anton Cropp, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. H. Deverill, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Eassie, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Ewarts, Mr. and Mrs. George Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Faye, Mr. Charles Gay, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Gay, Mrs. J. S. Gay, Miss E. Gay, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Glade, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Gibson, Judge Hardy, Miss H. M. Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. Hoffgard, Rev. and Mrs. Hans Isenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Isenberg, Mr. V. Knudsen, Mr. Alex. M. McBryde, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Morrison, Mr. Meier, Mr. M. F. Prosser, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. T. Purvis, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Robinson, Mrs. H. S. Robinson, Mr. O. Schmidt, Dr. J. K. Smith, Miss Juliet Smith, Col. and Mrs. R. C. Spalding, Mr. A. S. Wilcox, Mr. G. N. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Wilcox.

Besides the above list, there were a large number of invitations sent to America and Europe to the friends of Miss McGrew and Dr. Cooper. Miss McGrew's position in society has brought to her many friends from foreign countries, and her charming personality has succeeded in cementing these many friendships. Her popularity on the Islands is too well known to be mentioned here.

WEDDING GIFTS.

No more handsome display of wedding presents has ever been seen on the Islands. In addition to those from friends on the Islands came others from England, Germany, France and America. Arranged as these were in the sitting room of the McGrew home, they constituted a magnificent show of costly cut-glass articles, Royal Worcester and Coalport ware, silver, pictures, large vases, ornaments—in fact, nearly everything that goes toward making a home beautiful. Following were the presents:

Royal Worcester candlestick, cut-glass flower bowl, silver berry spoon, gold bonbonniere, Russian enamel vase, silver berry spoon, one dozen large tea spoons, one dozen butter knives, one silver hand mirror, one hand-made handkerchief, solid silver teapot, with cream jug and sugar bowl, drawn-work tea cloth (Japanese), cut-glass ice cream bowl with silver rim, silver top salve box, silver fish fork and knife, Chinese yellow silk embroidered drape, silver pickle fork, silver spoon, silver three-pronged lettuce fork, hand-painted fan, asparagus fork and spoon, silver bon-bon dish, half dozen enameled coffee spoons, one dozen nut picks and crackers, embroidered tea cloth, amethyst pin, embroidered Irish linen center-piece, embroidered cornflower photograph frame, half dozen silver spoons and a pair of sugar tongs, silver salad spoon and fork, one dozen silver coffee spoons, silver cream pitcher and sugar bowl, one pair Chinese porcelain vases, sardine fork, Limoges cup and saucer, cut-glass vase, two volumes de luxe "Kenilworth," silver bon-bon dish and spoon, miniature and cut-glass box, silver berry spoon and sifter and sauce spoon to match, cut-glass pitcher, cut-glass ice bowl with silver rim, wooden hall chairs, half dozen cut-glass salt cellars, sugar tongs, amethyst purse, sardine fork, butter knife, pair of green Chinese vases, one dozen pate forks, cut-glass perfume bottle with silver top, one dozen oyster forks, cameo pitcher, lacquer boxes, cut-glass bowl and mirror stand, cut-glass dish and mirror stand, cut-glass dessert dish, silver salver, silver ice cream dish, bon-bon spoon, two red cut-glass olive dishes, cut-glass cream pitcher and sugar bowl, one dozen enameled forget-me-not spoons, jelly spoon or scoop, soup ladle, cut-glass rose vase, cut-glass flower vases, enamelled and gilded fork, white silk wedding garment, drawn work and maiden-hair tea cloth, sugar spoon, Rookwood vase, cut-glass bowl, two cut-glass dishes, ivory jewel box, sum of money in gold, almond dish and spoon (silver), tea ball and stand, one dozen pate forks, cut-glass bowl, enameled spoon, cocktail spoon, bon-bon almond spoon, gold and enameled spoon, "Their Wedding Journey," by W. D. Howells; heart-shaped gold and cut-glass box, Limoges vase, Duchesse lace handkerchief, embroidered sachet, cosmus embroidered center piece, cut-glass almond dish, Crown Derby vase, embroidered center piece, butter knife, carved tea tray, china tea set, one dozen oyster forks, silver candelabra, Rookwood vase, asparagus forks, cut-glass vase, cream ladle, lace handkerchief, silver crumb scraper and tray, cut-glass dish, oblong cut-glass dish, cut-glass rose bowl, large Japanese plant jar with stand, lettuce or cold meat fork, enameled open-work silver ice spoon, cut-glass article with handle, enameled silver and cut-glass inkstand, cut-glass oil and vinegar bottles, silver hair brush, piece blue Chinese silk (brocaded), cut-glass finger bowls, enormous cut-glass punch-bowl, statuary (Diana Abandoned), two cups and saucers (Coalport), Royal Worcester vase, sardine fork, large Royal Worcester rose jar, Royal Worcester vase, decorated china plate, open-work silver bon-bon dish, cut-glass silver violet bottle, cut-glass claret pitcher with silver top, smelling salts bottle with silver top, cut-glas almond dish, cut-glass cream pitcher, Royal Worcester rose jar, punch glasses, cut-glass preserve dish, large silver asparagus fork, silver olive dish and tongs, Rookwood vase, large enameled soup ladle, complete solid silver dinner service, consisting of one dozen table spoons, one dozen dinner forks, one dozen dessert forks and one dozen dessert spoons, one dozen enameled gold coffee spoons, large yellow silk sofa cushion, large Rookwood vase, large cut-glass berry dish, large cut-glass carafe, silver cheese scoop, cut-glass olive dish, open-work and silver bon-bon dish and spoon, large berry fork, large berry spoon, large cut-glass fruit bowl, large cut-glass carafe, pomegranate water-color painting and easel, cocoanut tree in water color, engraving of woman with violin, etching pastorale, cocoanut poi bowls, pomegranates in water color, cut-glass flower vase, two oblong cut-glass jelly dishes, cut-glass spoon-holder, cut-glass dish, cut-glass round dish, cut-glass perfume bottle, silver berry spoon, silver pickle fork, silver jelly spoon, cut-glass asparagus dish, onyx clock, cut-glass vase with flowers, cut-glass rose bowl, silver cream pitcher and sugar bowl, silver ice tongs, tea kettle and wrought-iron stand, gold enameled gravy spoon, cut-glass mustard jar, with silver top, gold miniature cut-glass jewel box, large Royal Worcester vase, Royal Worcester rose bowl, Coalport vase, carved oak rocking chair, silver berry bowl, cream, sugar, sugar sifter and large spoon, Royal Worcester violet vase, silver berry bowl, soup ladle with gold bowl, Royal Worcester plate, red cut-glass bowl, cut-glass flower bowl filled with violets, koa poi bowl, linen table cloth, dozen napkins with initials "K. McG." cut-glass inkstand with minature top, pickle fork, soup ladle, one dozen strawberry forks, flowers, cut-glass olive dish, half dozen emdroidered handkerchiefs, box bon-bons, bottle perfume, lacqured box hand painted cream jug, hand painted cream jar, onyx table, silver card receiver, china tea set, B. B. tongs, cut-glass biscuit jar with silver cover, koa calabash, large koa card receiver, basket of flowers, basket of flowers, basket of flowers, sardine fork, "Heart of Mid-Lothian" (Scott), hand painted lacquer salver, chocolate pot, oil painting (Manoa Valley), hand decorated bon-bon box, cut-glass fancy plate, bon-bon plate, cut-glass salad bowl with fork and spoon, volume Sir Walter Scott (Illustrated), water color painting (Nuuanu Valley), basket of flowers, basket of gardeniers, large white silk Chinese embroidered cushion, hand painted fruit plate, decorated fruit plate, Japanese vases (decorated), hand painted cake plate, Rookwood chocolate pot, large etching, cut-glass vases, games carver, Beneres jar, salad fork and spoon, sardine fork, pie knife, chutney spoon, large silver porridge spoon, pickle fork, jelly spoon, almond spoon, pickle fork, sugar spoon and tongs, ice spoon, ice cream knife, oil cruet, half dozen cut-glass peppers, ivory and silver handled umbrella (with Kate C. Cooper on handle), silver napkin ring, Rookwood vase candle stick, clock, one dozen bouillon spoons, complete set silver, containing knives, forks, spoons, a present from the officers of the N. G. H. of which Dr. Cooper is a member; also a number of other presents which arrived after 5 o'clock.

Railroad Around Hawaii.

Col. Gilbert F. Little, of Hilo, went down along the O. R. & L. Co.'s Railroad yesterday afternoon to gather points regarding the building of the track, he having been commissioned by a syndicate in the city of New York to make an examination and report. It is the purpose of this syndicate to build a railroad around the Island of Hawaii, taking in all the principal places. Colonel Little says that he will report favorably after examination of the O. R. & L. tracks, and that he is sure the syndicate will act on his word, so that means a railroad for Hawaii.

On the morning of Feb. 20, 1895, I was sick with rheumatism, and lay in bed until May 21st, when I got a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The first application of it relieved me almost entirely from the pain, and the second afforded complete relief. In a short time I was able to be up and about again.—A. T. Moreaux, Luverne, Minn. Sold all Druggists and Dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

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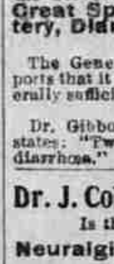
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Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1864.

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Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The Immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N.B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer,

J. T. DAVENPORT.

33 GREAT RUSSELL ST., LONDON, W. C.

C. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer

212 KING ST. TEL. 119

Family, Plantation and Ships' Stores Supplied on Short Notice.

New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other islands faithfully executed.

W. W. DIMOND.

The plated spoons and forks made by the Holmes & Edwards Silver Company, cannot be distinguished from solid silver, except in weight. The patterns are identical with the solid goods, and the bowls and handles are reinforced with sterling silver, so that those parts of the spoons which come in contact with the table are well protected and will last as long as solid ware. Every piece sold by us is guaranteed by the manufacturers, by this certificate:

"We guarantee these goods in ordinary family service to wear Twenty-five Years, and in hotels from Ten to Fifteen Years. We also agree to accept as half payment, such goods as show wear during next five years after the term of guarantee, if otherwise in good order."

In buying these inlaid goods you practically have the use of them for thirty years at half what you originally pay for them. No other manufacturers give such a guarantee; no other manufacturer can afford to.

We believe we have the largest stock of cultery in Honolulu, and it is from the best English and American manufacturers -- they make good knives in the United States--and our prices are low. The best makers are using grained celluloid as a substitute for ivory handles and the effect is very pretty. Bone handles turn yellow, the celluloid immitations do not. The price is in favor of bone handles, if cheapness is the object.

Medium knives, bone handles \$4 75 a dozen, with celluloid \$6. Dessert, ivory handles \$5.75; bone, \$4.25. Roger's English knives, bone handle, \$3.50. Dessert \$3. Plated knives \$2.50 and \$2.75. Large assortment of carvers from \$1 to \$27 per set.

W. W. Dimond.

Von Holt Block.

CHEAPNESS, true cheapness, is not in price but in value—and in value giving this store is known from Niihau to Hawaii. In short, the saving from other store's usual prices is a fourth, third or half. Is that worth while to you? It is to careful folks, housekeepers and hotel keepers.

We have oak bedroom sets at \$35—mahogony finish at \$115, the value is the same and cannot be duplicated in Honolulu. They are well made of the best quality seasoned lumber. Not old stock, but new arrivals and new designs. Our agents in the East are ever on the lookout for pretty furniture, and when found it is shipped to us. We number among our patrons the rich people of Honolulu; we like their patronage. But we cater to those who have not such a share of worldly goods and have furniture to please them.

For the next two weeks we will offer for cash, handsome hardwood sets at \$28. China closets, either round or square corners. Handsome sideboards at \$20. Chairs, straight backs and rockers. Solid oak and wicker chairs. The largest assortment in the city.

HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL STREETS.

MORE INDEMNITY

Third Installment Will be Due in a Few Weeks.

LOWER HOUSE VOTES FOR GOLD

Subscription Fund for Starving India.

Excitement in Tokyo by Farmers Over Mine Irrigation. Japan Items.

YOKOHAMA, March 11.—The installment of the Chinese indemnity, etc., to be paid to Japan in London on the 8th of May, amounts to £2,892,545 10s 5d. Of this sum £2,741,748 7s 5d is the third installment of the indemnity, £68,543 14s 2d interest of the unpaid portion for six months, and £62,252 9s the expenditure of stationing the troops at Wei-hai-wei.

GOLD STANDARD BILL.

Japan's Lower House Passes Bill After Many Days Discussion.

YOKOHAMA, March 12.—The Lower House sat at the usual hour to resume the discussion on the gold standard bill.

Mr. Taguchi (editor of the Tokyo Economist) spoke zealously in opposition to the bill, which, he said, was contrary to the result of the investigations made by the Monetary Council and opposed to the general bimetallic tendency of the world. His speech lasted for about an hour, but was listened to in profound silence by the members. Mr. Soyeda spoke on behalf of the Government supporting the bill. A motion for closure was made and accepted by 126 to 116. The second reading was then proceeded with. Various amendments, which had been proposed, having been rejected, the third reading was opened, upon which Mr. Kurihara spoke for more than an hour against the bill and read his own plan. The bill was at last passed by a large majority, and so were many other accessory bills. The House rose at 6 p. m.

TOKYO FARMERS IN ARMS.

Excited Populace Tells Minister of Injury to Lands.

YOKOHAMA, March 12.—On Wednesday morning, about 400 farmers from Tochigi and Gumma Prefectures, armed with bamboo spears and other weapons, assembled in front of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce in Tokyo, and insisted upon having an interview with the Minister. The leaders in this unseemly disturbance stated that they had assembled for the purpose of informing the Minister of the true state of affairs in and around the Ashio copper mine, and the devastation the mine is causing to cultivable land in its vicinity, and along the banks of the Ashio River. The farmers did not attack the buildings of the Agricultural and Commercial Department, or do harm to any of the officials, but great excitement prevailed for some time and matters looked very dangerous, owing to the size of the mob. Policemen from every quarter of the capital were called to the spot by telephone, and eventually they succeeded in dispersing the crowd. It is said that a large number of farmers are on their way to the capital from the agricultural districts of Gumma Prefecture, and when they arrive there will be fully 1,000 in Tokyo. It is feared that the excited agriculturists will make further attempts at demonstration, as they feel their grievances acutely.

Fifteen Per Cent. Dividend.

YOKOHAMA, March 11.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Yokohama Specie Bank was held at the Bank's buildings yesterday afternoon, Mr. Sonoda, president, in the chair. He addressed the meeting, reviewing the condition of the bank's business during the second half of last year. The directors' report and accounts were taken as read. A dividend at the rate of 15 per cent per annum for the period under review was declared.

Trouble in Formosa.

YOKOHAMA, March 10.—As the rebels in Formosa are now again powerful, the defense of Taipeh has been considerably weakened, the troops there having been sent out in various directions. The authorities have, therefore, decided to dispatch a reinforcement. The suggestion made by the Governor General's office that an army of native troops should be organized will probably be accepted.

AFFAIRS IN CRETE.

Greece Has Withdrawn Part of Her Squadron.

SHANGHAI, March, 11.—Although Greece has replied to the Powers that she could not comply with their demand to withdraw her troops from Crete and leave the island under the sole rule of Turkey. Greece has withdrawn a part of the squadron and is pressing the Powers for reforms in the Government of the island.

M. Hanotaux has stated that France would not interfere with Greece without the consent of the Chamber of Deputies.

Will Wear the Button.

YOKOHAMA, March 12.—For his services while attending upon H. E. Li Hung Chang during his tour abroad, states the N.-C. Daily News, the Emperor has conferred upon Mr. Detring the rank of brevet civil premier button—T'on p'ing-ting-tia—which only two other foreigners have had the honor of receiving, namely the late General Gordon and Sir Robert Hart.

MONETARY SYSTEM.

Gold Standard Not Yet Adopted by Japanese Empire.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 3.—In view of a cablegram received by the Japanese legation today, it appears that the announcement recently made that Japan had adopted the gold standard was premature. Only a bill was introduced by the government into the diet for the adoption of the gold standard with the following provision.

"The present gold yen, the standard coin of the country, will according to this measure, be circulated at double the present value, while the one-yen silver piece will circulate at half its value, until abolished by the edict of the emperor. The subsidiary coinage of the country will remain untouched, and free coinage will be abolished from the date of the promulgation of this edict, which is set for October, 1897."

The status of this bill up to date is merely that of any bill introduced into one house of congress. It has not yet been passed, and it is not certain that it will be.

The sentiment in Japan favors a reorganization of the money system, and during the past year a commission of bankers, merchants, politicians and professional men was appointed to consider the subject. Their report was by no means conclusive. Some favored the retention of the free silver coinage, some were in favor of a ratio of 16 to 1, such as was advocated in the last campaign in this country, while others favored the gold standard. The present bill is a compromise measure.

Gold Standard in Japan.

In 1869 Japan declared for a silver standard; in 1871 she declared for gold; in 1878 she reverted to silver, and now the pendulum swings again to gold. The reasons upon which the proposed change is supported ore of the most diverse and contradictory nature, and the complaisant cotton spinners of Osaka actually find comfort in the reflection of silver, which is the very thing it was supposed they would fear. The belief is that the real motive for the change lies far away from any of the reasons which have been officially put forward. Right or wrong, the Japanese are as wild for gold now as they were for war some three years ago, and for pigs and rabbits some time before that, and the mass of them have as little thought out the consequences.

Peculiar Disease in Japan.

According to a Japanese paper, an eye disease called trashoma, or granular affection of the eye lids, is very prevalent amongst the students of various schools in the city of Yamagata. The number of people suffering from this disease in the city has already reached nearly 1,800. Alarmed by this state of affairs, the school authorities of Shonai and neighboring localities have commenced to take measures against an outbreak of the disease amongst the pupils. It is evidently contagious and greatly injures the eyesight if not cured in its early stages.

Japan Items.

YOKOHAMA, March 9.—Mr. Mutsu, son of the ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed a Secretary of the Legation at Washington.

The King of Siam is expected to leave for Europe early in April.

The Osaka arsenal has made a shrapnell gun of 28 c. m. caliber with the pig-iron produced at Kamaishi. Hitherto all guns have been made from English iron and this is the first time Japanese iron has been used. A trial will be commenced on the 15th inst.

News from Manila.

MANILA, March 8.—Yesterday, the 7th inst., Salikan was captured by our forces. The loss on the side of the insurgents was heavy. Our casualties were 10 killed and 30 wounded.

War Loan Bonds.

YOKOHAMA, March 11.—The Government has issued war loan bonds to the amount of 600,000 yen face value at the rate of 99.04 yen per 100 yen.

No Lives Lost.

YOKOHAMA, March 12.—A Havas telegram states that not one of the insurgents was killed at the bombarding of the camp of Canea.

REV. J. W. KANOA.

Aged Native Missionary Dies in Gilbert Islands.

The Call of March 6, says: Rev. J. W. Kanoa, one of the early Hawaiian missionaries to the South Seas, created a sensation in the Gilbert group recently and soon afterwards died. On account of his very successful work among the natives he became well known to missionary people throughout the world and among the congregationalists in America especially.

Missionary Kanoa was 80 years of age and was greatly venerated. A few years ago he married a second time and secured an attractive young wife. Gossips soon commenced to talk all over Butaritari, where Kanoa was stationed, and Mrs. Kanoa's conduct became such that the Congregationalist missionaries informed Kanoa that his wife's actions were so notorious that he must get a divorce from her. Kanoa replied that he did not understand that the Chirstian religion compelled him to disbelieve the statement that what God hath joined together no man must cast asunder. He positively refused to divorce his wife and said that he would try to save her. The result was that the veteran missionary, who had been nearly 50 years on the islands, was read out of the church. He started a new church, an independent Congregational, and his influence with the natives won nearly all of them over to his side. The strain was too much, however, for one of his advanced years, and before his work was completed he died.

STOLE MONEY ORDERS.

Young Solomon Found in Possession Stolen Drafts.

When Solomon, the young man arrested for stealing a bike on Monday night was searched, there was found safely tucked away in a memorandum book, found on his person, a draft on C. Brewer & Co., for $185 issued by the manager of Kahuku plantation, several money orders and letters addressed to students at Oahu College.

The boy said in answer to questions regarding the possession of the draft, that his brother had given him the key to the box BB and he had admitted extracting the letters, but was afraid to have the drafts cashed.

To some one else he told another story regarding the key, and added that he had found the letters containing the money orders. The supposition is that Solomon obtained the college letters by passing his hand into box BB and reached the college box in that way. As the draft, letters and money orders bear date March 5th it is reasonable to suppose that he made but one visit and that after the clerks had left the post office for the night.

The boy admitted that the papers were his and then lied about how they came into his possession. Marshal Brown is investigating the matter.

It is announced that, in consequence of disturbances among the students, the universities of Rome and of Naples have been closed by order of the Italian Government.



Before Retiring....

take Ayer's Cathartic Pills, and you will sleep better and wake in better condition for the day's work. As a pleasant and effectual remedy for constipation, biliousness, sick headache, and all liver troubles,

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

have no equal. They are sugar-coated, and so perfectly prepared that they cure without the annoyances experienced in the use of so many of the pills on the market. Ask your druggist for

AYER'S PILLS.

When other pills won't help you, Ayer's is

THE PILL THAT WILL.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY
Limited.

Waltham Watch Club

FOR $1.00 A WEEK YOU CAN SECURE A

14 Carat Solid Gold Case,

WITH THE FAMOUS

WALTHAM

FULL-JEWELLED MOVEMENT.

Residents of the other Islands who wish to join should communicate at once with

FRANK J. KRUGER,

Wholesale and Retail Watchmaker.

FORT ST., HONOLULU.

REPAIRS SKILLFULLY EXECUTED.

TURKISH TOWELS A fig for a Turk as a towel maker. The Armenians conjured these loops of luxury. But Turkish they



are called, though most of them are made in the United States. We have various grades--any of them adding to the luxury of the bath.

After the bath, what? A bath robe. These, too, are made in the States but Turkey gets the credit. We have a few odd sizes. One of them may fit you--the price will anyhow, for they're down to almost nothing apiece.

Bath Rugs at $1.25
Bath Robes at $6.50
Turkish Towels $1 a dozen
Better Ones at $1.50
Longer and Stronger $2.35
The Very Best at $8

See our mauka window.

B. F. Ehlers & Co.

WAVERLEY BLOCK.

If You Were About To Go By

To go buy a Bicycle, don't do so until you first know it were wise to give OURS the "go by." Why we sell so many Bicycles is no mystery, for the names "Rambler," "Columbia," and "Stearns" are known to every one who knows what the word Bicycle means, and about everybody in the Islands knows that we are the agents for these three leading makes.

We will not say much about the "Stearns" this time, as the lot of '97 wheels which left New York on February 10th, did not catch the "Australia," and you do not want to hear about a wheel you cannot see, so we will tell you about them when they get here. But if you want a pretty mount, something up to date, come in and see our '97 "Columbias" and "Ramblers;" but come quick, as we have sold over half of the lot just received, and we are sure to be out of both makes before we can get a good look at them ourselves.

We will have just forty-four (44) bicycles on the "Australia" when she gets here on March 30th, and from that on we don't think anybody will go by to buy a wheel because we have not got the stock to show them.

Our "Columbias" this year, as well as our "Ramblers," are fitted with the well-known G. & J. tires. This tire has proved to be the best one ever used in these Islands, and if you get the genuine G. & J. tire you get what you need for this climate and our roads. The genuine G. & J. tire is sold by the "Rambler" Agency here, and is fitted to wheels we order. You can get tires that are said to be G. & J. and look just the same, but you won't want more than one pair; looks don't wear, you know.

Points of interest to you will be the way the spokes are fastened on the "Columbias," the new special seat and the handles and grips on the Ladies' "Ramblers;" in fact, you will find lots to interest you, and you are welcome to examine any wheel to your heart's content, even if you have no idea of buying. We have just added largely to our stock of sundries—such as Lamps, Bells, Luggage Carriers, Bike Stands, Enamels, etc.—and we can fit you out with about anything you need.

FOR THE BEST of everything in the wheeling line, go to

E. O. HALL & SON, Ld.

Agents for "Rambler," "Columbia" and "Stearns" Bicycles.

Write for Samples

And Compare Prices!

We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

NEW GOODS

Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands."

A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

Queen Street, Honolulu. **L. B. KERR**

HOLLISTER & CO.

Tobacconists,

Cor. Fort & Merchant Sts.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Havana Cigars

FROM THE FACTORIES OF

La Intimidad,
La Espanola,
La Africana,
Henry Clay & Bock & Co.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.
J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, ⟨A⟩ FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

☞ **Special Manures Manufactured to Order.**

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts.

No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

The Pacific Hardware Co. Ld, have added largely to their stock of goods by late arrivals - and as always, are giving their customers full value for their money. "Universal Stoves are the best and sell on arrival - An invoice at hand and another on the way.
Revere Garden Hose, "Granite", has no equal.
New Ideal Sewing Mach's, are guaranteed -
The Cyclone Wind mill - "Survival of the fittest." A few years test has put competitors out of the field - orders follow faster than they can be filled - New Goods all around at Lowest Prices.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, MARCH.....26, 1897.

SECRETARY WILSON.

We present in another column an article from the Louisiana Planter on the sugar beet industry. The remarks of Professor Wilson of Iowa, now Secretary of Agriculture in Mr. McKinley's Cabinet, are worth reading. When he claims that the State of Iowa can produce all of the sugar required by the people of that State, and, besides that, can supply all required by the United States, we can see the extent of the sugar beet "craze" and its rising influence in politics. Secretary Wilson, committed to the building up of the home industry, is not, as a member of the Cabinet, going to favor the nourishment of foreign competition, even in Hawaii.

In the recent hearing before the Committee of Ways and Means, in Washington, Senator Perkins made a statement on behalf of the sugar beet growers of California. He claimed that the sum of $120,000,000 annually sent out of the country in payment of sugar, should be retained and paid to the home producer. If this were done, he said that the alkali deserts would be turned into flourishing communities. He made no exception in favor of Hawaii.

In this statement alone, any one can detect the Senator's change of mood towards these Islands. Claiming, as he does, that California can easily supply the demands of the United States, he would act inconsistently if he favored any policy that nourished the sugar interest of a rival country. Moreover, he is bitterly opposed to rival sugar interests, created by Asiatic labor. He believes that the white man cannot compete with cheap Asiatic labor, and, therefore, he would exclude from the United States all sugar produced by that labor. Our planters quite agree with him in his belief that the white man cannot compete with the Asiatic, but are much disgusted with the Senator's conclusions. Our planters say: "We know that our sugar is made more cheaply with yellow than with white labor, and we have this advantage of you, but is that any reason why you should be unfriendly to us? You may not like our kind of labor. Some of our people do not like it. Meditate on the duty of humanity. Treat us with Christian generosity, and don't ask us how we produce our sugar."

But Senator Perkins is a worldly man, who is much more interested in California than he is in our people. It is much to be regretted that he apparently looks upon Hawaii as the coming rival of California in the sugar business. But, on the other hand, as a statesman with broad views, he may see the superior importance, if not the necessity, of permanently securing these Islands to the United States.

THE DOLLAR-GETTING TENDENCY.

The Outlook of February 13th publishes an article by Rev. S. D. McConnell, of Brooklyn, reciting a condition of affairs in the United States, "Worse than war." The author tells of an experience at a social event attended by several millionaires, bank and railroad presidents. The topic for discussion was President Cleveland's Venezuelan message. Mr. Cleveland was condemned in most violent language. On being asked the reason for this sharp criticism, one millionaire replied: "Do you know that fifty million dollars of value in American securities has been swept out of existence since yesterday morning? And what for? Simply on account of a piece of condemned sentimentalism over a few square miles of swamp and a few thousand niggers?"

Dr. McConnell draws a lesson from the remarks of these money getters that shows a dangerous drift, a degeneracy of the public mind. These men measured national honor and the cost of war simply and purely from a financial standpoint. Any disturbance of stock and bond values was more to be feared than national dishonor. The ideal is "prosperity;" the bete noir is "bad times." The result is a nervous dread of any action that may cause the loss of a few dollars; thoughts of the condition of fellowmen and upholding the principles of advanced and progressive civilization are all put down as of secondary importance.

There is altogether too much truth in what Dr. McConnell says. One very strong tendency of the times is to crown the almighty dollar king and make every principle of national honor bow the knee. And Hawaii is neither so small or so insignificant that it may not draw a lesson from these facts. For nearly 20 years this country has made the character of its future civilization secondary to the getting of money. Men found they could get money from sugar; more money could be obtained by getting cheap coolie labor. What is the result? Asiatic labor has been imported to such an extent that the ruling Anglo-Saxon finds himself in danger of being unable to cope with the forces ranged against him. We say: "In danger," and we say it advisedly, as every student of the present situation must realize. We do not maintain that the condition has passed beyond control, nevertheless the country is sufficiently close to the line to stir people to their senses.

Then the question comes: "What are you going to do about it?" What, indeed! Certainly nothing can be accomplished by condemning the Asiatic. Who brought the Asiatic? Certainly not by raising a howl that covers the surface for the time being, and meanwhile allowing the same undercurrent of Asiatic importation to continue. Certainly not by looking the situation full in the face and doing nothing. The remedy is a vigorous one, and requires a revolution in the industrial life of the country. The only remedy is to replace the Asiatic with the white laborer. This cannot be done in a day, but it can be done, and must be done, if Hawaii is to realize what has been regarded for the last fifty years as its "manifest destiny." The people must place the principles of Anglo-Saxon civilization above the value of a dollar. The enunciation of principle without consistent action amounts to nothing.

IMPROVIDENT VISITORS.

While the easy-going life of Hawaii is one of its attractions and fascinates many of the tourists who come here, it is a question whether, in the long run, this particular characteristic is not one to be seriously deplored. It is often remarked that the young men reared in Hawaii have little appreciation of the value of money; it comes easy and goes easy, consequently young people are inclined to cultivate improvident characteristics which hardly fit them for battle with the cold, relentless business world. The worst feature, however, is that newcomers accept with altogether too much avidity the easy-going customs, and it is not uncommon that the good nature of the public is seriously imposed upon. New arrivals note that it is easy to obtain credit—in fact, credit seems to be at a premium—and they form the idea that this is indeed a paradise, and the proper thing to do is to make the most of it. Purchases are made right and left with no apparent idea of a possible "rainy day," or that some one must "pay the fiddler." Proper provision for those dependent upon the man's labor is not made, and when the day of reverses comes the man who has found easy credit in the beginning sees that he and his family are close to becoming the subjects of charity.

Another imposition upon the good nature of our people is found in instances where people have apparently been "shipped" to the country by kind friends who want to get rid of them. They are furnished with a hundred or two dollars, which doesn't go far here, but is sufficient to get them past the customs authorities. When the money is gone an appeal is made to newly-made, soft-hearted friends here or to the Consul. Some deluded individuals seem to think they have only to draw on their Consul, he will furnish the necessary funds and then will be reimbursed by his Government. Then the Consul is roundly condemned when he of necessity refuses financial backing for some one of his wayward countrymen.

While we do not desire to encourage hard-heartedness, we believe it a good idea to impress upon the people who consider the only necessity of life in this country a banana tree to live under, that the walking from Honolulu to any of the Coast ports is very poor.

THE PESSIMISTS.

One of the great American merchants employed over five hundred men in his store as clerks, and every one of these had been a merchant and "busted." The great merchant said that "optimism" had ruined them. They had believed in good luck, laughed at the pessimists, who told them that nine merchants out of ten failed, had never kept their weather eyes open for financial squalls, and when wrecked at last, were glad to get into the refuge of clerkships in the great dry goods houses.

All of the men who frequent gambling houses are never pessimists. They believe they will win. Nine-tenths of the men who speculate in grain, and wheat, and stocks are optimists, and lose, as a rule. About one-tenth of the brokers on the stock exchanges, it is said, are pessimists, and operate for a decline. Nine-tenths are optimists and are ruined in a few years. There are few prizes in mining speculation, but the vast crowd of speculators are optimists or "bulls." Among the many thousands of mining prospectors, who travel over the mountains in search of the precious metals, for many years and never finds it there are no pessimists. The fearful land booms, which have ruined so many thousands of families in the States, are the offspring of optimism. A multitude of intelligent, industrious people were carried away by the "citrus boom" in California, and they were angry with the pessimists who told them to get at the facts. Now they are supported by "the hen and the cow," and their burdens are heavy to bear.

Some years ago the faithful managers of Foreign Missions, in Boston, believing that the natives on these Islands could stand alone, turned over, with much enthusiasm and ceremony, the churches to native care. A few pessimists objected. They took "gloomy" views of the native character. We know the results. Which party was in the right, the scanty few pessimists, or the many enthusiastic optimists?

If we draw Washington's character from his vast correspondence, during the Revolutionary War, we find that he was a decided pessimist. He saw and spoke about things as they were. He had no time to "whoop it up" for liberty. His eye was on the British lions in the path, and he did not tell his countrymen that they were only innocent little kids. His best hours were spent in urging the faint-hearted and the depressed optimists to complete the work begun.

Jay Gould said that great commercial undertakings were usually begun by optimists, but were finished and made successful by pessimists. The optimists gave out when the unforseen difficulties appeared. The pessimists took hold when they understood and measured the difficulties.

Every community, as a whole, is optimistic. It never believes in any coming trouble. Sanitary reforms are the offspring of pestilence. Monetary reforms are the offspring of financial distress. Industrial reforms are the offspring of bitter competition. Intelligent pessimists look at things as they are. The world hates such men. They irritate and make the community feel badly.

JUDGES IN CONFLICT.

While the community is thinking a little and talking a great deal more about our relations with Japan, it will interest it to know that the Supreme Court of the United States, "the greatest judicial tribunal on earth," is badly mixed up in its views about treaty obligations and international law. The members of this court in the case of Fong Yue Ting, (149 N. S.) vigorously "sass" each other in discussing the right of the Chinese.

The anti-Chinese Act of 1891 required, among other things, that a Chinese resident in the States, should within one year, obtain a certificate of registration, and if he did not he was liable to deportation or imprisonment. The Supreme Court had already held that a treaty could be smashed up by the Legislative body without any regard to moral obligations, and aliens could be excluded. But in this, the Fong Yue Ting case the question was, what are the rights of a Chinaman who has long resided in the country. The majority of the Court held that he could be expelled by the Federal Government, even if he had acquired property and his children were born in the States.

The minority of the Court, consisting of Chief Justice Fuller, Justice Field and Justice Brewer, dissented. Justice Brewer said the opinion of the majority judges was cruel, that it deprived the Chinese of "due process of law" after they had lawfully entered the country. He said: "in view of this enactment of the highest legislative body of the foremost Christian nation, may not the thoughtful Chinese disciple of Confucius fairly ask, why do they send missionaries here?"

Chief Justice Fuller said: "it inflicts punishment without judicial trial, it is a legislative sentence of banishment, the germ of unlimited and arbitary power, incompatible with the immutable principles of justice." Justice Field said the act was "arbitrary, unconstitutional and unusual."

These words made by one part of the Court on the decision of the other part are very "nasty." It turned the bench into a free fight of Donnybrook Fair. The laymen cannot be blamed for becoming confused, when the members of "the greatest tribunal on earth" plug each other in the most vigorous styles, instead of coming to an agreement, so much needed in critical times. One part of the Court accuses the other part of making a decision which subverts all human rights.

We remark, parenthetically, that our own Supreme Court has fortunately so far never turned the bench into a similar bear garden. Perhaps the climate has something to do with it.

The moral of this business is that the United States, owing to the serious and perhaps dangerous question of Asiatic competition has cut loose from its old moorings, and is now drifting about in search of a new anchorage. The Supreme Court as a geodetic surveyor, is trying to find out some good holding ground. It cannot use any longer those obsolete charts of the short-sighted daddies, on which we find the ancient anchoring ground marked "unalienable rights of man to go where he likes;" "no restriction on emigration;" "one man is as good as another." The uncertainty of the real nature of the new holding ground drives the judicial surveyors to "getting up on their ears" and to cuffing each other. Well may the fervent anti-Asiatics exclaim, why has God created these Asiatics to worry the souls of the great American and the little Hawaiian Republic.

LEGISLATIVE COMMENT.

The Japan Mail in discussing the pending coinage law of Japan remarks upon the length of the speech made by Count Matsukata, in support of the measure. It then deplores some of the methods of the Ministers of State in approaching the Legislative body. The method of compiling the Budget is not happy. "To arrive at any intelligent preception of its contents one must take pencil and paper, and perform long laborous calculations." "There is reason to doubt whether even the members themselves thoroughly understand what they are doing when they vote the estimates. The committee system has a tendency to educate a prefunctory mood. A bill is entrusted to a special committee, the House relies almost implicitly on the latter's investigations, and generally accepts its report as conclusive."

Had the Japan Mail taken for its topic the last Hawaiian Legislature, the same comment could not be more pertinent to the situation. It took our last Legislature from six to eight weeks to find out where it was best to begin. The appropriation bills represented the only "estimate" which the Government had made for the period, and during the whole session there was nothing presented that rose to the dignity of "the budget," as the expression is generally used. Among the Ministers, Mr. Damon was about the only one who made an extended defense or explanation of prominent measures brought from the Executive. That was on the refunding bill, but some wise legislators thought they knew more than the Minister of Finance, and proceeded to legislate the refunding bill into a hole.

In both Houses of the Legislature nearly all the work was done in committee, and the say-so of the committee was, as a rule, accepted as final. The statement from a committeeman that "this item is all right" was generally the signal for general acquiescence. The majority of the legislators were apparently too busy to give legislative matters their undivided attention, and yet the result, as shown by the acts of 1896 do not demonstrate that an immense amount of work was done. There were brilliant exceptions to the rule, but we are speaking of the general legislative atmosphere.

It is no use to cry over spilled milk, but we do believe the people may profit by the mistakes of the past if they will look the situation square in the face. It does the public good to once in a while hear an elaborate exposition of Government policy, to know the whys and wherefores as detailed by legislative leaders. The next Legislature is yet many months in the future, but the present is none too soon for the people and the Government to begin to put on their thinking caps.

The people of Honolulu are such free givers and the financial condition of the common people is so far above that in many other cities of the world, that the newspapers are seldom called upon to start charity subscriptions. Neither have the people here any call for fresh air funds. It has, however, been a pleasure for this paper, from time to time, to be an active agent in bringing a new ray of sunshine into the lives of men and women who, from one cause or another, are cut off from many of the passtimes which go to make life worth living. The inmates of the Lunalilo Home by no means lead an unhappy life, yet of necessity, from age and infirmity, they have few outings and are more or less shut out of the round of pleasure which the well-to-do citizens enjoy. This paper has undertaken to bring one particularly happy holiday into the lives of these people by making arrangements for them to have seats at the Bristol horse show on Friday afternoon. Those who know the love of the native for horses can appreciate that the few hours spent in witnessing the wonderful acts done by Mr. Bristol's trained horses will long be remembered by the aged people at the Home.

When we are confronted with the sad, reproving eyes of men, who tell us that we should not expose the political shortsightedness of this community, we are comforted by reading what the "wisest of men," Lord Bacon, said in his essay on "Plantations." Let the Government be rather "in the hands of noblemen and gentlemen than merchants, for they look ever to the present gain." No doubt Lord Bacon meant by "noblemen and gentlemen" a class of men who made political matters a study, and should be, therefore, better prepared to govern. There is yet no place for such a class in modern politics. Now, as in Lord Bacon's time, the average merchant looks for present gain. Even "the nobleman and gentleman" when they, too, become merchants, cease looking far away and look down closely to present gain.

Everybody is ready to kick even a nation when it is down. Spain is discovering this fact in its attempts to quell rebellious subjects, both in Cuba and the Philippines. The Spanish Minister at Peking has requested the Chinese Government to issue strict injunction against the private exportation of arms and ammunition to the Philippines. An Imperial decree has been issued prohibiting secret importations of munitions of war to any southern port, more especially to Manila. Press dispatches state, however, that one ship load of arms has been sent out from Shanghai and others are seeking a favorable opportunity to get beyond the reach of officials. As these ships are sent out by firms having no particular interest in the rebellion, it is apparent that the Philippine rebels have money behind them.

They All

"There are fads in medicine as well as in other things," said a busy druggist, "but the most remarkable thing about Hood's Sarsaparilla is that customers who try other remedies all come back to Hood's, and this is why the enormous sales of this medicine keep up while others

Come

and in a short time go out of sight entirely, to be heard from no more."

"Why is it?" "O, simply because Hood's Sarsaparilla has more real curative merit than any medicine I ever sold."

This is of daily occurrence in almost every drug store. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the standard remedy which has cured more sickness, relieved more distress and made more happiness by bringing people

Back to

health than any other medicine. Its wonderful cures of the worst cases of scrofula, running sores, ulcers, salt rheum, etc.; of dyspepsia and other troubles where a first class tonic and aid to digestion was needed; of catarrh, rheumatism, malaria and other troubles arising from or promoted by impure blood, have made

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The standard—the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOBRON DRUG COMPANY,
Wholesale Agents.

BOARD OF HEALTH

Tuberculosis Again Discussed by Members.

Action Postponed for a Week—Matters of Minor Import Disposed of.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health yesterday there were present, President Cooper, Drs. Day, Wood and Emerson; Messrs. C. B. Reynolds, T. F. Lansing, C. A. Brown and Keliipo.

Mr. R. W. Myer's letter was read, referring to the loss of cattle for Molokai leper settlement from J. Maguire's ranch. The matter was referred to Minister Cooper.

The request of J. Kaaimoku for a contract to cut wood for the leper settlement at Molokai was denied.

The application of Dr. Alice B. Brill, for permission from the board to give her services to the leper settlement at Molokai, was denied.

The application of "Koki" for a permit to use opium was read. Application denied.

Dr. Aiken's application for a three months' leave of absence was granted.

Dr. McGettgan's letter reporting German measles at Hana, Maui, was read and filed. Secretary instructed to inquire as to date of arrival of patients.

Report of Dr. Andrew's favoring the granting of a license to practice medicine to Dr. French, was read.

A leter from Dr. Jordan of Hongkong to the board was read.

Dr. Stuart Eldridge's letters and reports on the small-pox epidmic in Japan were read.

President Cooper said that he was inclined to think that the provision of the law regarding quarantine of animals under the Interior Department was not sufficient to carry out the object of the board, namely, the eradication of tuberculosis. He further suggested that the presence of tuberculosis among the animals be declared as a menace to public health.

President Cooper then referred to the following section of the Rules and Regulations of the Board of Health.

Section 9B.—All reasonable expenses incurred in placing any diseased animals in quarantine and of feeding and caring for the same, including medical treatment while in quarantine time, shall be paid by the owner or consignee of such animals.

Any Executive Inspector appointed under this act may sue in his own name, or the majority of any of said Board may sue in the name of such Board any owner or consignee, who shall refuse or neglect to pay the fees or expenses mentioned in this act; or may in his or their discretion, hold any animal for which the fees and expense have not been paid after demand, and after five day's public notice, sell the same at public auction (provided that such animal be not affected with any infectious or contagious diseases or distemper) and from the proceeds of such sale, the Executive Inspector or majority of such Board may retain a sufficient amount to conver the fees and all expenses incurred, and the balance pay over to the owner or consignee of the animal thus sold.

Dr. Wood said that the most important thing about the whole matter was the providing for the inspection of animals. If tuberculosis was discovered, it would be an easy matter to destroy the affected animals.

President Cooper was sure this was provided for by the Board of Health Rules and Regulations.

Dr. Wood proposed that the matter of inspection be delayed a week. This was unanimously carried.

Dr. Day stated that certain of the dairy managers had expressed themselves as being very much in favor of beginning the inspection immediately.

At 4:30 p. m. board adjourned.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Opinions Handed Down Yesterday on Important Cases.

The Supreme Court handed down four decisions yesterday on cases which have attracted the attention of the public. The case of S. Takamori vs. U. Kaual was an action for malicious prosecution. The defendant testified in his own behalf and placed his counsel on the witness stand to prove that he had related to him certain facts. The counsel declined to answer certain pertinent questions, and the Circuit Court sustained his objections. The plaintiff took exceptions, and the jury afterward rendered a verdict for the defendant. The Supreme Court orders a new trial on the ground that since it was necessary for the defendant to prove he made a full and correct state to his counsel, his counsel cannot protect his client by refusing to answer questions affecting this point.

The case of J. F. Hackfeld vs. J. A. King, Minister of the Interior, is on the duty of the Minister to file articles of association presented to him in conformity to the Acts of Legislature when individuals may lawfully associate themselves. The Supreme Court decided that no discretion or power of criticism or rejection is conferred upon the Minister by the statute, and mandamus will lie to compel him to perform the purely ministerial act of filing the papers if they comply in form with the requirements of the statute. The Court reverses the judgment appealed from and will order the writ of mandamus to issue, if necessary.

In the case of W. C. Peacock & Co. vs. James B. Castle, Collector General of Customs, the Supreme Court decides that the effect of Section 524 of the Civil Code is to exempt the Collector General of Customs from liability for duties illegally exacted and received by him, as and for duties, although paid under protest. A claim for money so paid is a claim against the Government, and is not within the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court. The exceptions are overruled.

In the case of Lokinahama Kahai ahd David Kahai, Elena Malo and David Malo, and Kukuinui vs. Kemalia Kuhia, A. K. Kuhia and T. A. Lloyd, the Supreme Court dismissed the appeal taken from the Circuit Court, because it was taken from the decision and not from the decree.

BOND WAS FILED

Captain Brady and W. G. Irwin & Co., Surety.

Japanese Return on Pacific Mail Steamer—Bond Calls for $6,000.

Captain Brady, of the Sakura-Maru, yesterday filed a bond for $6,000 for the return of the 163 rejected immigrants now in quarantine. The sureties are Captain Brady and Wm. G. Irwin & Co., agents for the steamship company.

Collector General Castle was applied to by the Captain, and as the Collector and Attorney General were agreeable, the bond was accepted. The Japanese will take passage on the first Pacific Mail steamer for the Orient, and the bond is to cover the expense of their board at quarantine and passage home. A majority of this lot came here through the Morioka Immigration Company, one of the newest and believed to be the best company engaged in this work. It is not believed they will send any more free laborers to Honolulu, as they were notified by the agents here that it is useless to do so, owing to the stringent laws.

There was very little difference between the immigrants on the Shinshiu and those on the Sakura. A majority of those who had money secured it from relatives, with the understanding that it would be repaid at once. Most of those who held contracts with the agents of the company were rejected as ineligible to landing in the Islands.

Regarding their remaining in Honolulu instead of being sent on to Seattle, Minister Cooper said yesterday that "it would be putting a useless hardship on the immigrants to make them take the additional sea voyage when they could be sent back from here, and the Government still be protected against loss."

MEMORIAL WINDOW.

Placed in St. Andrew's Cathedral in Memory of Capt. Mist.

Robert Lishman was engaged yesterday in putting into position a new stained glass window in St. Andrew's Cathedral. It arrived recently from England by the bark Routenbeck. It was executed by Messrs. Clayton & Bell of Regent street, London.

The window is the gift of Theo. H. Davies, and bears the inscription: "To the Memory of Capt. Henry Mist, R. N., Many Years Church Warden, Who Departed October 25, 1895."

The window forms one of a series to be placed on the north side of the Cathedral, illustrating the history of the Old Testament. The left light of the window portrays David in the moment of victory, holding the head of Goliah in his hand; the right, Solomon determining the plans for the building of the Temple. The cing foil to the left displays the scroll: "The Battle is the Lord's;" that to the right, "I Have Hallowed This House."

The two lights are very handsome and add another beauty to the Anglican Cathedral, besides perpetuating the memory of one whose name will always be held in honor among members of the church in these Islands.

Has Paid Taxes.

President Dole was more thoughtful than the informant of the Advertiser was aware of in the matter of taxes. The President denies emphatically that he is delinquent in his taxes for 1896, and the tax books show that he liquidated on December 15 last, consequently he has a right to vote for members of the Legislature at the next election, and will do so without fear of being challenged.

A man stands no chance of being elected to the mayorship of a city unless he enjoys the confidence and esteem of his neighbors. Geo. W. Humphrey is the popular mayor of Swanton, Ohio, and under date of Jan. 17, 1896, he writes as follows: "This is to certify to our appreciation of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. My family and neighbors have tested it, and we know it is an excellent remedy for coughs and colds.—George W. Humphrey." Sold by all Druggists and Dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

ITS FIRST ISSUE

New Magazine Published in Islands.

Devoted to Interests of Young People—Printed at Lahainaluna.

"Hawaii's Young People" is the title of a new sixteen-page magazine from the press of the Lahainaluna Seminary. Osmer Abbott is editor and C. E. Rosecrans associate. The objects of the paper are set forth in the following editorial of the initial number:

"Parents are apt to see graces and virtues in their children which no other can find. It becomes us, therefore, to be modest in speaking of the infant journal which is now issued from the Lahainaluna press. The young people of this country have no literature which appeals directly to them. That which is written for the youth of other lands is full of terms which have no meaning to those who were born here. The papers for children and young people in the United States, St. Nicholas, Harper's Riund Table, and the Youth's Companion, for instance, are at this season full if references to snow, ice, skating, sledging, and the like. To the youth who has never been away from the Islands the words are vague and meaningless. Nor are these the exceptions. A gentleman of culture, born and reared here, has written us speaking of his own difficulties as a boy in understanding the literature of the mother country, and saying that such words as 'hearth' had for years no meaning to him. The home associations of these fit them best to understand such allusions. How is it with those whose home associations have in them nothing whatever of help, perhaps nothing that even suggests civilization? Yet how many such there are!

"Many teachers have endeavored to remedy this by using daily or weekly papers in the school as supplementary reading, and by urging their pupils to read them outside. This course is open to many objections. We cannot here enter into the discussion of the province of the newspaper. We cannot stop to inquire how much crime should be given place in the columns of the daily newspaper. Nor do we think our papers are sinners above all others. On the contrary, they are exceptionally clean. Yet it is clear, we think, that there is much even in them that youth and immaturity ought not to read. The late instance of a series of cold-blooded murders will serve as an example.

"Another point is that much of the literature of the day, magazine and book as well as newspaper, is couched in inelegant English. Dialect stories are numerous. Slang is omnipresent. Inaccuracies are becoming almost the rule. Whatever justification may be made for these things, it is evident that the language of youth should not be formed upon such models.

"Yet the value of news that is important news in education is very good. Our need in this direction is current history, told in a manner to interest young people, in pure and simple language.

"The need of supplementary reading has been emphasized. The deadening effect of reading what no longer interests or instructs the pupil needs no comment at this time.

"The printing office at Lahainaluna, the manual training class in it, and the relation of the school to the Government, make it possible to produce this paper here at the lightest possible expense.

"The task of editing such a paper is no slight one, and we must beg our readers not to expect too much. It is a difficult thing to write well when ones whole vocabulary is employed. To write well for the young is doubly difficult on account of their narrow range of interest, and because the words must be carefully selected. We shall consider it a favor if our readers will inform us as to which articles are interesting to their pupils and which seem too difficult.

"In addition to the use as reading matter, we believe our more active teachers will find many of the articles well adapted for language work in reproduction; we hope also to be able to arouse an interest in the study of nature.

"It is fitting in closing this article that tribute be paid to Mrs. Dillingham, whose energy, tact and philanthropy have secured for us the equipment without which the paper would be an impossibility. Eight other ladies contributed to the fund. Perhaps they will pardon us if we publish their names without asking their consent. They were Mother Rice, Mrs. W. A. Bowen, Mrs. H. Waterhouse, Mrs. Robert Lewers, Mrs. P. C. Jones, Mrs. E. W. Jordan, Mrs. W. R. Castle and Mrs. M. E. Frear. An enterprise founded on such disinterested philanthropy can scarcely fail to be successful."

The paper has several very good illustrations from the pen of C. E. Rosecrans, who was at one time connected with the art department of the Boston Journal. The Board of Education has given its endorsement by furnishing copies for use in the public schools.

COELHO CASE.

Defendant Held For Next Circuit Court.

William J. Coelho, ex-clerk in the district court, had a hearing yesterday on the charge of embezzlement. Judge De La Vergne testified to having a conversation with defendant during which the latter admitted taking the funds.

Cross Examined—Don't know of any law providing for the appointment of clerk in the District Court. Don't keep any books of account of fines and costs. I trusted to him to account to me. All monies were paid over during the day to the Marshal's clerk and then defendant would give me a statement of the monies paid to him. Did not give him any receipt for monies paid to me. Did hot check off his books. They were not written up to date. Frequently told him to get his books written up.

Marshal Brown testified to admissions by defendant and to his arrest.

Mr. Creighton moved that the defendant be discharged, because there is no such office as clerk and interpreter of the District Court of Honolulu, there being no law creating such office or defining its duties; further, that there is no law by which defendant could become entrusted with the control and custody of monies of the Hawaiian Government as such clerk and interpreter; further that there is no evidence of the embezzlement of $140 or any other sum of money; further that there is no evidence that the money alleged to have been embezzled was the property of the Hawaiian Government. Motion overruled. Defendant offers no evidence.

Judge Wilcox then committed Coelho for trial at the May term of the Circuit Court, First Circuit.

A Big Kick.

There is a big kick on the part of photographers who sent in tenders for the Oahu Jail photographing work not long ago. The proprietors of three galleries sent in their bids of $300, $250 and $250, respectively. The contract was awarded a man who pays nothing toward the Government as a photographer, and who has not in his possession the apparatus found in the galleries. This is the ground of the objection.

Map of Hilo.

Tom Cook is just now putting the finishing touches on a 5x3½-foot map of the City of Hilo, Hawaii, which shows the streets, old and new, street widenings and extensions, all the buildings and the titles. This will be lithographed in San Francisco, and a large number of copies made. The map is on a scale of 200 feet to the square inch.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Old inmates of Lunalilo Home will attend the horse show on Friday afternoon.

The 60th anniversary of Queen Victoria's reign may be a holiday in Honolulu.

The Metropolitan Meat Company has begun smoking hams. The venture has proven a success.

Chief Justice and Mrs. Judd have changed their plans and will now leave for the Coast by the Monowai.

Professor Dumas and his girls' normal class spent yesterday with Professor Edwards at the Kalihi-waena School.

S. Hirai, Eleve Consul to H. I. J. M.'s Consul General Shimamura, was presented to the Minister of Foreign Affairs yesterday.

All the mail from China and Japan by the Rio de Janeiro yesterday was put into the fumigating plant at the Post Office at 3 and taken out at 6 p. m.

For $1 a week you can secure a Waltham watch from Frank J. Kruger, wholesale and retail watchmaker, Fort street, Honolulu. See big advt. for particulars.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Cooper and United States Charges D'Affaires Mills, both made official calls aboard the United States ship Marion Tuesday morning. They were accorded the usual salutes.

The advertisement of the sale of the lease of the Hawaiian Hotel was forwarded to the Argonaut, San Francisco, by the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the 4th inst.

About 60 members of the Choral Society were present at rehearsal at the High School last night. Everything was satisfactory to Director Yarndley. Next week the full orchestra of the Hawaiian Band will present.

To fill vacancies on the various boards of registration, caused by resignations, the following new appointments have been made: Mr. F. Wittrock of Hamoa, Maui, Mr. S. Kauhane of Waiohinu, Hawaii, Mr. W. G. Smith of Hanamaulu, Kauai.

The Colonial Secretary, says the China Mail of the 1st inst., has communicated the following Singapore telegram to the Chamber of Commerce: "Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagasaki, declared to be infected smallpox. Quarantine at discretion of health officer."

Lieutenant Kekai, Oscar Cox and others made a raid on the old Chinese Theater last night and captured 10 gamblers in the act of handling the cards. About half of the original gang got away. Willie Crawford and other friends of the prisoners bailed them out.

The personal taxes for the year of 1897 are due on or before the 31st of this month. If not paid by that time 10 per cent extra will be added. Those desirous of avoiding the extra amount will do well to call at the tax office before the date mentioned above.

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinker to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned, E. L. Hutchinson of Hilo, District of Hilo, Island and Republic of Hawaii, and J. E. Gamalielson, of Kaumana, District of Hilo aforesaid, hereby give notice that they have entered into partnership to carry on the business of a general country store, in Kaumana aforesaid, under the firm name and style of J. E. Gamalielson & Co., as from March 1, A. D. 1897.

Dated at Hilo, March 22, 1897.

(Signed) E. L. HUTCHINSON.
(Signed) J. E. GAMALIELSON.

1849-2tF

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO., Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

LEWIS & CO.

No firm of grocers in Honolulu can sell the same quality of goods we offer and at same prices unless they buy right. We boast of our prices just as a proud mother does of her first born—they can't be beat. Nor are the goods we sell excelled in quality by any firm.

Since bringing our wares before the island public by means of printer's ink, the orders from people on the other islands have doubled in number. This means that the people are satisfied with goods and prices. We are reaching out for trade and to secure it we have goods at exceedingly low cash price. In case lots—2 dozen tins to a case—the consumer gets the benefit of wholesale prices.

Following is a partial list of goods just received from English and European markets:

Copeland's English Peas, Cod's Roes, Mackerel in Mustard Sauce, Cambridge Sausage, Teyssonneau Pate, Crosse & Blackwell's Pie Rhubarb and Jams, Boneless Sardines, Eating Chocolate, etc.

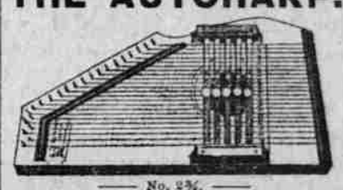
LEWIS & CO.

GROCERS. Fort Street, Honolulu.

What Shall I Play?

Is a question often asked. And we answer—

THE AUTOHARP.



No. 2¾.

A BEWITCHING MUSICAL INSTRUMENT

EASY To Play! EASY To Buy!

The simplicity of the Autoharp is its most remarkable feature. Any child may play it, at the same time it is an instrument for the musician, as is evinced from the interest which such leading artists as Richard Arnold, Victor Herbert, Robert Thallon, etc., are showing by recognizing it as a solo instrument.

A book containing full instructions and 21 or more pieces of music, also tuning key, music rack, and two picks, accompanying each Autoharp. The Autoharps are packed in neat pasteboard boxes which serve as cases.

No. 2¾, Price Complete, $6.00 net.

WALL, NICHOLS CO.
MUSIC DEPARTMENT.
Honolulu, H. I.
Headquarters for Everything in the Music Line.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1897—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay and Makena the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Friday ....Mar 26	Friday ....Aug. 20
*Tuesday ..Apr. 6	Tuesday ..Aug. 31
Friday ....Apr. 16	*Friday ...Sep. 10
Tuesday ...Apr. 27	Tuesday ...Sep. 21
*Friday ...May 7	Friday .....Oct. 1
Tuesday ...May 18	*Tuesday ..Oct. 12
Friday .....May 28	Friday .....Oct. 22
*Tuesday ..June 8	Tuesday ...Nov. 2
Friday ....June 18	*Friday ...Nov. 12
Tuesday ..June 29	Tuesday ...Nov. 22
*Friday ...July 9	Friday ....Dec. 2
Tuesday ...July 20	*Tuesday ..Dec. 14
Friday ....July 30	Thursday ..Dec. 23
*Tuesday .Aug. 10	

Will call at Poholki, Puna, on trips marked *

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaihae same day; Makena, Maalaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Friday ....Apr. 2	Friday .....Aug. 27
Tuesday ...Apr. 13	Tuesday ....Sep. 7
Friday ....Apr. 23	Friday .....Sep. 17
Tuesday ...May 4	Tuesday ...Sep. 28
Friday .....May 14	Friday .....Oct. 8
Tuesday ...May 25	Tuesday ...Oct. 19
Friday ....June 4	Friday .....Oct. 29
Tuesday ...June 15	Tuesday ...Nov. 9
Friday ....June 25	Friday .....Nov. 19
Tuesday ...July 6	Tuesday ...Nov. 30
Friday .....July 16	Friday .....Dec. 10
Tuesday ...July 27	Tuesday ...Dec. 21
Friday ....Aug. 6	Friday .....Dec. 31
Tuesday ...Aug. 17	

Will call at Poholki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, $50.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.
CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco on the following dates:

Arrive at Honolulu from S. Francisco or Vancouver. 1897. On or about	Leave Honolulu for San Francisco or Vancouver. 1897. On or about
Australia ..Mch 30	Warrimoo .Mar 24
Coptic .....Apr 8	Monowai ..Apr 1
Mariposa ..Apr 8	Gaelic .....Apr 1
Warrimoo .Apr 16	Australia ..Apr 7
Rio Janeiro.Apr 17	Doric .....Apr 13
Australia ..Apr 27	Miowera ...Apr 24
Monowai ..May 6	Alameda ..Apr 29
Peking ....May 8	China .....May 4
Miowera ..May 16	Australia ..May 5
Doric .....May 18	Peru .....May 22
Australia ..May 25	Warrimoo .May 24
Alameda ..Jun 3	Mariposa ..May 27
Belgic .....Jun 5	Coptic .....Jun 1
Peru .....Jun 15	Australia ..Jun 2
Warrimoo ..Jun 16	Gaelic .....Jun 30
Australia ..Jun 22	Monowai ..Jun 24
	Miowera ...Jun 26
	Peking .....Jun 29
	Australia ..Jun 30

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S

Boston Line of Packets.

The bark "Nuuanu," will sail from New York for Honolulu on or about June 1st, 1897.

For particulars call or address

CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
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Island Orders Promptly Filled.

RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

WANTS A SUBSIDY

Nippon Yusen Kaisha Steamers Meet Bad Luck.

SEVERE LOSSES DURING YEAR

Value of Beet Sugar Industry in Europe.

General Review of Situation—Severe Earthquakes Felt in Mexico.

If the losses to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line of steamers between Japan and America are as great as the following intimates, the experience of the Sakura-maru will not help matters. It is probable the company will be reimbursed by the Japanese Government out of funds deposited by the immigration companies, but recouping a loss is far from making a profit.

Through the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's line the people of the Northwest United States have found an outlet for their products, and Japanese merchants have been successful in opening up new territory for themselves. If the line should be abandoned so soon, it is not likely that it will be taken up by any other company:

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has petitioned the authorities for a special grant of 3,390,000 yen for its European and American lines. Should the Government or the Diet refuse to give the grant asked, the company will have to give up the two lines, as it has no more funds to maintain them. Such refusal, meaning as it does that the State does not care much about the shipping business, will bring disgrace not only upon the company but upon the empire, and make it very difficult for any native capitalist to reopen the lines.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha opened its European line in March last year. This was soon followed by the opening of the American line. In extending the navigation and endeavoring to arouse the people to the benefits of the line abroad, the company had, of course, anticipated keen and powerful competition by various foreign shipping firms and large losses on that account. The anticipation was justified by the results, which showed the losses on the European line to amount on an average to about 100,000 yen per voyage. As the American line also causes losses, the total losses of the company, on account of its navigation abroad, amount already to more than a million yen. While the Nippon Yusen Kaisha loses so much, the country benefits greatly, for the freight to Europe per ton has been reduced from 40s to 30s.

Besides, the lines in question enable Japan to earn the freight which had been paid to foreign firms and to take over to herself a portion of the carrying trade of Eastern ports. These and numerous other benefits obtained by Japan must more than compensate for the losses sustained by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

The 10 new steamers for the company, ordered from England, have been named the Inaba-maru, Bingo-maru, Kakata-maru, Kamakura-maru, Kanagawa-maru, Kawachi-maru, Sanuki-maru, Sado-maru, Tamba-maru and Wakasa-maru. As has been already reported, the Kanagawa-maru has arrived in Kobe; the next steamer expected is the Kamakura-maru, which will probably reach Kobe at the middle of April. The two steamers, Shinano-maru and Hitachi-maru, also for the same company, ordered from the Mitsubishi ship-building yard in Nagasaki, are now being constructed in a great hurry. Messrs. Barrie and Kawakami, engineers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, have recently been dispatched to Nagasaki to superintend the works there. The Kanagawa-maru (5,800 tons) has arrived at Kobe. She will be brought to Yokohama in a few days.

BEET SUGAR INTERESTS.

San Francisco View of Value of Industry.

In a recent issue the Call said:

The great and growing interest which California has in the beet-sugar industry makes it well to note with close attention what is going on in foreign countries in regard to it. The United States Consul General, in his latest published report to the Department of State, says that the long-vexed problem of sugar legislation has not been so definitely settled as to eliminate it from German politics, and that the sugar manufacturers are preparing an appeal petitioning for the passing of a new act to safeguard their industry.

Such movements in foreign countries should be closely watched in the interest of the American industry, and every advantage and stimulus European Governments give to the production of sugar by their people ought to be promptly met by an insistent agitation in this country for such protection as will place our farmers and manufacturers on at least an equal vantage ground in competing to supply our home market.

Germany is the most important country to keep an eye on in this matter, because it is beyond all comparison the largest beet sugar producer, and her lead must be followed. Her sweeping reaches for control of the world's market must be met with counter efforts by all countries who do not want to surrender the industry entirely to that empire. Germany produces something over a million and a half tons of beet sugar out of a total European yield of something less than four and a half million tons. Our American production is so comparatively insignificant that we have only eight factories to the 1,245 plants that are running in Europe.

If we expect to preserve this little start and make it grow till we have a proper share of this great industry it is obvious that the policies of those countries which are so far ahead of us must be studied either for adoption or to fortify ourselves against their invasions of our own markets.

The subject is of especial interest to Californians. No other State of the Union has such possibilities of achievement in this industry. California can produce sugar enough to supply all that is needed by the people of the United States. Much has already been done for the State in developing this industry by such capitalists as Claus Spreckels, but he and others should have encouragement and assistance by such legislation as would wrest from the foreign producers the undue advantage which their Governments are seeking to give them.

LEGATIONS LEAVE ATHENS.

Warlike Aspect of Affairs Causes Foreigners to Hurry Away.

LONDON, March 8.—A Time's dispatch from Athens at midnight says some of the members of the foreign legations and other foreign residents have already left the city, and it is reported that several of the legations have advised all foreigners to leave Greece. This has caused a painful feeling on the part of the Greek public, which regards it as an unjustified step, as the foreigners have been treated with all respect and have at no time been in any danger whatever. Moreover, a majority of the foreign residents are known to favor the Greek cause.

Certainly the aspect of the city is very warlike, but considering the excited state of the public mind the people are behaving with moderation and exhibiting marked self control.

The trains are bringing in thousands of reserves from the provinces, and these are parading the streets with their accoutrements. A squadron of cavalry and batteries of artillery traverse the principal streets, and will embark for Thessaly, which gives vividness of the scene.

BACK TO COMMITTEE.

Arbitration Treaty Brought Up Again in Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Most of the new Senators were on the floor when Vice President Hobart called the Senate to order at noon today. The other Senators were not so prompt in making their appearance. As soon as the blind chaplain had delivered his invocation, Mr. Pruden, the President's executive clerk, appeared with the nomination of Oscar A. L. Jones, of Michigan, to be pension agent at Detroit.

Some routine business was transacted, and at 12:30 p. m. the Senate went into executive session. The balance of the session was devoted to executive business, and at 1:05 the Senaet adjourned until Wednesday.

In the executive session Davis, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, offered a resolution referring back to the committee the treaty on arbitration, which was agreed to.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

Mexico's Coast Line Changed by Recent Convulsions.

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, Feb. 28.—James Watson, an American who is interested in mining property near the coast of Colima, arrived from Cacaluta this morning, having left there just after the recent volcanic and seismic disturbance. He says that the shock was very marked at Cacaluta and along the shore, which is faced by an immense cliff of black rocks, known as Roca Negro. Off the cliff the ocean is very deep, and it has been customary for vessels to skirt close to the shore.

Immediately after the disturbance it was discovered that the water had shoaled to such an extent that boats were compelled to keep almost a mile off shore, and in many places, at low tide, rocks projected above the water. As the water had been from 15 to 20 fathoms deep a hundred yards from the Roca Negro, it is thought that the bottom of the ocean for miles along here has been elevated.

EGYPTIAN RAW SUGAR.

Arrival of Valuable Cargo in United States.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Mar. 1.—A cargo of 3,000 tons of raw Egyptian sugar arrived at this port last night, on the British steamship North Flint from Alexandria, consigned to the McCahan Sugar Refining Company. The cargo is especially valuable owing to its high test and in its condition equals most of the colored sugars sold in the markets. In many parts of Europe, it is used for table purposes without refining, being light in color and a mass of saccharine crystals.

The larger part of the cargo, being above No. 16 Dutch standard, is dutiable, all raw sugars below No. 16 in color being admitted free. The sugar is nearly white and dry as the refined article.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

Strong Effort to be Made to Restore Former Prestige.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—A strong effort is being made in commercial circles here to have introduced in the new Tariff bill a provision for discriminating duties in favor of articles imported in American ships. The first Tariff bill passed contained a discrimination of 10 per cent. This remained in force until 1828, and during the thirty years of its existence the United States secured 94 per cent. of the carrying trade.

The discrimination was then no longer considered necessary and it was removed. The ship-owners say that the shipping industry at once began to decline until it had fallen to 65 per cent. at the outbreak of the war. The interference of foreign nations during the struggle reduced it to 30 per cent., and now the United States controls only 11 per cent. of the tonnage engaged in the carrying trade.

There is a strong feeling that the revival of the discriminating duty will revive American shipping. It is proposed to add 5 per cent. to the schedule rates on all articles not brought by American vessels. This, the friends of the provision say, would cause a revival of the shipping industry which would furnish work for 100,000 men for ten years, and a large demand for iron, steel and other structural material.

The hope that a discrimiating duty may be adopted is based on the declaration in favor of it in the Republican National platform, and on the passage in McKinley's letter of acceptance in which he declares that the policy of discrimination in favor of American shipping should be promptly adopted by legislation and fully supported "until our prestige on the seas is fully regained."

Wilbur F. Wakeman, general secretary of the American Protective Tariff League, is confident that, if the discriminating duty is not provided for in the House, it will be added when the Tariff bill reaches the Senate.

Queen Victoria Ill.

LONDON, March 6.—Despite the statement in medical papers that the Queen is in perfect health, considering her age, the statement is again published, and emanates from a very excellent source, that the sovereign is nearly powerless to talk. Sciatica is what the Queen suffers from, and lately it has become so much worse that, with support, she can only walk a few feet and that with difficulty. She has to be carried up and down stairs and into her carriage or wheeled from room to room. It is this fact which necessitated the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught taking so much on their shoulders in connection with the jubilee festivities. The Queen will leave Windsor for Nice on Wednesday, March 10th.

PLUMP AGAINST A BIG FACT.

It is not properly any part of my business to enforce lessons in ethics; therefore, I commonly leave that responsible task to those whose vocation it is. But no man can continually write on the subject which constitutes the burden of these essays without now and then running plump against a mighty fact in morals. If you will be good enough to read the following short letters I will then try to show why I was moved to speak as I have spoken.

"My daughter Annie Jane," writes that young girl's mother, "now 5 years of age, was a fine, healthy child up to March, 1891, when she began to sicken and fall away. She had no appetite and every particle of food she took came up. She lost strength rapidly, and within a fortnight she was thin as a rake, being not much else than skin and bone. For days and days she laid in a half-conscious condition, scarcely moving hand or foot, and to all appearance lifeless. I had a doctor attending her for four weeks, and he said the child was suffering from indigestion, yet, so far as we could see, his treatment had no effect. My husband and I, and all that saw the poor baby, thought she was slowly dying, and we were almost heart-broken at the thought of losing her.

"Nothing that we gave her did the slightest good, and the child was fading away, when one day, towards the end of April, a lady called, and after seeing Annie Jane, advised us to use Mother Seigel's Syrup. She said she had known the lives of many children saved by this medicine who were down with the same complaint. I hurried to get a bottle from Mr. Routly, the chemist, in Susan's Road, and began giving it in small doses. In less than 24 hours the child began to eat, the sickness stopped, and we could see a change for the better. We kept on giving the Syrup, and in two weeks Annie was well as ever, and fast getting back her flesh. Since that time—now four years ago—she has never been ill. We consider that Mother Seigel's Syrup saved her life. You can publish this statement and refer anyone to me. (Signed) Mrs. Annie Alexander, 35 Melbourne Road, Eastbourne, August 1st, 1895."

"My son Joseph," writes Mr. Joseph Bond of Salter's Green, Mayfield, Sussex, "was never strong. He did not come on like other children. He was weakly, sickly and puny. He ate but little, and was usually in pain until he vomited most of it up again. Nothing gave him strength. In February, 1894, his feet and ankles began to fester. Next three abscesses formed on his neck and under the chin, making deep holes. He was merely skin and bone. The abscesses seemed to be exhausting his life's blood. He was in a doctor's care five months, but got no better. From July, 1894, he had four months' treatment at the Tunbridge Wells Hospital, without benefit. The doctors gave him medicines and cod-liver oil, but nothing strengthened him.

"In December, 1894, I concluded to take the case into my own hands, and gave him a medicine that had cured my wife—Mother Seigel's Syrup. To our astonishment and delight he began to improve in a few days. He could eat, and was stronger for it. We kept giving him the Syrup, and he grew better every day. The abscesses soon healed, and he is now a fine, healthy boy, 9 years old, and strong *for the first time since he was born.* Publish this letter if you wish and refer inquirers to me. (Signed) Joseph Bond, July 26th, 1895."

What, now, is that mighty fact in morals? Ask yourself the question. What justice was there in the suffering of these two little children? For whose sake was it? Why do the majority of the human race die in infancy and childhood? That bundle of laws and forces called "nature" has not pity nor mercy. Obey and live; disobey and perish, that's the whole story.

Then how does Mother Seigel's Syrup cure? It cures by bringing the diseased and suffering body back where nature's hand can reach it. It *puts the derailed coach back on the metals, it re-launches the stranded ship.* The radical trouble of both Annie Alexander and Joseph Bond was of the digestion, the first (a mere baby then) having been seized with acute indigestion, and the boy having, as his father tells us, been born with a feeble stomach. Hence, in his case, the bad blood and the abscesses by which nature sought to remove it. Will parents take warning from these instances? I hope so. Watch the little ones and use Mother Seigel's Syrup whenever you see them inclined to droop or languish.

Fully one-third of the land in Great Britain is owned by members of the House of Lords.

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At the reason why our store is constantly crowded with customers? If so, you can solve the mystery by calling on us and making a purchase of any goods in our line.

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and strictly first-class goods in all of the various branches

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and reliable remedies, compounded by competent pharmacists. We solicit your difficult prescriptions.

Our clerks are obliging and painstaking; the interest of the customer is ever kept in mind. We want your trade today, tomorrow, and forever.

If you are in need of

DRUGS

Don't forget that we can satisfy your wants.

We don't consider it egotism on our part in saying that our patrons appreciate the treatment they have received at our hands during the past twenty-five years. We have labored to serve them honestly and faithfully.

We like all kinds of customers, but have a 10 per cent preference for those paying cash.

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Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field also water, and does away with high priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large storck of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

Timely Talk.

With a steady rising thermometer heralding the approach of summer, it behooves us to look about for the means whereby we may, in a manner, resist the oppressive heat that obtains here.

Prompted by experience, we have secured a number of **NOVELTIES,** which we are sanguine will be appreciated.

The **"Gem" Ice Shavers** have proved themselves the most satisfactory on the market. Every householder should possess one.

Then we have a new thing in **Cold Drink Mixers** with strainers complete. These are really indispensable to a home. We have them in both electro and silver plate.

Another "notion" to which we would call attention, is a **Cigar Ash Tray** in electro plate.

This little concern can be attached, by means of a clip, to any article of furniture, and is as ornamental as useful.

It is quite surprising to note the number of advertisements that appear in the daily papers, for lost or stolen dogs.

We have **Collars** to suit all kinds of dogs, at all prices and in all styles.

Save the cost of advertisements and present your pup with one.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

286 FORT STREET.

Pictures! Pictures! Pictures!

Fancy being able to buy in Honolulu a picture framed handsomely in white and gold moulding, measuring 26x30 inches outside, for

Only $2.50

It's a fact, and there are others still larger and better for $3.00, and from that up.

Then there are Wall Pockets for $1.25 fitted with pictures, glass and all—which are dirt-cheap at that price.

Drop in and have a look.

King Bros.' Art Store.

110 HOTEL STREET.

-:- THE -:-

Hawaiian Planters' Monthly,

H. M. WHITNEY, : : Editor.

Contents for March, 1897.

Notes on Current Topics.
Beet and Cane Sugars—Live and Let Live.
Successful Grafting of Sugar Cane.
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The Outlook for Coffee.
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The Sugar Industry in British Guiana for 1896.
Cash or Credit.
Labor on Plantations—A Plea for the Abolition of Penal Contracts.

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Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers.
Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks.
Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour. Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

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For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

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It Cures Old Sores.
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Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From *whatever* cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes. 1709

HOUSES AND LOTS

Are Attracting Particular Attention in Hilo These Days.

MR. DESKY IS LEADING THE VAN

Whist Engages Minds of Society.

Hilo Mercantile Company Starts Out Gloriously—Mr. Fulcher Not Far Behind.

HILO, Hawaii, March 22.—One of the busiest men in town just now is Wm. Vanatta, the contractor, who is superintending the construction of the several large and pretentious buildings. It does Hilo people good to see the actual frame work of the new Hilo Hotel. The old house could not accommodate more than half the applicants for rooms this week, and private families have had to house visitors to the town.

C. S. Desky, the rustling real estate agent, is manifesting a great interest in the purchase of the lease to the lots on the corner of Bridge and Waianuenue streets, now offered by the Government. Rumor says his project is to put up a $20,000 building of brick or stone on that valuable corner. In the meantime he is not forgetting to continue his boom of Puneo lots. For the benefit of purchasers he carries a photograph of the map of Puneo tract, which shows that there are but a few lots remaining unsold. Among the holders of sites on the hill are Colin McLennan of Laupahoehoe, Attorneys Wise and Wakefield, J. A. Scott, Mrs L. Severance, E. D. Baldwin, J. R. Wilson, Mrs. Sunter, Geo. Beckley and a number of Honolulu people.

The Hilo Mercantile Company have given the old store a thorough overhauling and made the place look quite fresh. A novelty for Hilo—an electric elevator—is promised for the new store, which is soon to be erected on the lot adjoining the old place of business.

The Hilo Band rendered several splendid selections last Friday evening during their concert at the hotel.

A. W. Hobson has sold out his interests in Hobson's Soda Works and Hobson & Co. to W. A. Hardy & Co., and the business under the new firm will be managed by Mr. Hardy.

Tennis players are happy over the progress made towards completion of their tennis court. Howard Hitchcock promises that the dedication of the new court will be a social function amongst the friends of the wooers of tennis.

The organization of a whist club for "mankind only" was effected last Saturday evening, and some 20 members accepted the by-laws, presented by their committee, paid their initiation fee, and elected the following officers: President, L. T. Grant; vice president, Dr. H. B. Elliott; secretary and treasurer, H. B. Smith.

The Monday Evening Whist Club meets at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Furneaux this evening.

Miss Mabel Hitchcock entertained a large party of card players on the evening of March 12th. Although the players were not all quite letter perfect on Cavendish's "39 articles of whist," there was much pleasure afforded in playing the game.

The Gibb "at home" was one of the charmingly informal affairs of last week. It was given complimentary to Mrs. George Ross of Hakalau, and the jollities of the evening were indulged in by guests from Pepeekeo, Waiakea, Wainaku, Hilo and other places. Miss Willis, Mrs. Gibb, Mrs. Forrest and Mr. Moor contributed music for the delight of their hearers, and Messrs. Forrest, Gibb and McKenzie evinced proficiency in dancing the sailor's horn pipe and highland fling. Others danced the Scotch reel and lancers. Card tables were provided for those who preferred that amusement, the lanai being comfortabl arranged for the purpose. There was feasting, too, and all had a right jolly time.

The regular monthly church social was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Terry on Tuesday evening last. The entertainment for the evening was in the nature of a stereopticon performance, many interesting views being presented and explained by Mr. Terry.

The juvenile dancing class, in charge of Miss Guild and Mrs. Baldwin, numbers about 25 at present. There is talk of organizing a class for adults who are anxious to learn the mazes of the waltz.

The young folks will miss one of their genial companions when Mr. Campbell goes to Olaa. He is to enter the store of V. M. Fulcher.

C. H. Fairer comes to take the place of Herbert Smith as manager for T. H. Davies & Co. Mr. Smith will have a six-months' leave of absence, and will go to England.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Hobson will be glad to learn that the former is gradually improving, after a serious attack of pneumonia.

Editor Sparrow goes to Honolulu today on a business trip.

The April term of the Circuit Court, which convenes in Kailua, Kona, will take a number of Hiloites from home.

Mrs. MacGregor leaves for home today after a six-months' visit with her daughter, Mrs. J. R. Wilson.

Dr. and Mrs. Leon S. Harvey, who have been guests of Dr. C. H. Wetmore for several months past, depart for Honolulu today, where they will spend a short time before returning to their Eastern home.

Mrs. T. G. Thrum of Honolulu is a guest of her son, G. E. Thrum, at Papaikou.

E. D. Baldwin is around again, after a short illness, which kept him confined to his rome for a few days.

A number of Pepeekeo friends, together with a few visitors, made a trip to Akaaka falls Saturday afternoon (the 13th inst.). Although the way is rather rough and stony, the grandeur of the scenry and the sight of the falls proves such a diversion as to prevent any possible tediousness of the journey. Mr. and Mrs. Deacon, Mrs. Lewis of Oakland, Cal., Dr. Harvey, Misses Pullar and Dillon, and Masters Deacon formed the party.

At a little dinner party, given by Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Wilson last evening, the following guests were present: Miss Cahill, Mrs. and Miss McGregor, Miss Cunningham, Mr. Fischel, C. S. Desky. Music and cards served to pass the later evening hours most pleasantly.

Hon. Robert Rycroft and wife are spending a few days in town.

Mrs. W. G. Walker of Ookala came in on the Kinau to meet her brother, E. E. Carey, who arrived from San Francisco the day before on the bark Annie Johnson.

John Austin, a brother of H. C. Austin, arrived on the Annie Johnson, and will probably remain in Hilo some time for the benefit of his health.

Hon. Alex. Young and the Misses Young are guests of C. C. Kennedy, Waiakea.

The ship Genesta, Hearne master, under charter of the Matson Packet Line, arrived in port on the 15th inst., 13 days from San Francisco. She is loading sugar for New York. The captain's wife and son accompany him.

The bark Annie Johnson, with the first mate as master, arrived in port on the 17th, 13 days from San Francisco. She had a full cargo of merchandise and two passengers—John Austin and E. E. Carey.

THEY WON'T VOTE

President Dole and Minister Cooper Forget.

Personal Taxes for 1896 Should Have Been Paid—Vote Will be Small.

And now comes another kick from the people who would like to register and vote, but who cannot, because some one with peculiar ideas put a clause in the Constitution to the effect that taxes for 1896 must be paid before January 1, 1897.

A number of men who refrained from registering last time because they believed the monarchy would be restored the following week, have learned to love the Government as a brother, and intended registering as soon as the books were opened. But now more than half of the number find they were not up on the Constitution or their taxes, and they will have to get along for another two years without having a voice in the selection of the men who make the laws.

The mistake is not alone with those who had not previously registered. Some of the best supporters of the Government, even men who have much to say in the administration, find themselves today ineligible to vote. For instance: If there is one man more than another who will be expected to step to the polling booth and make his mark on an Australian blanket ballot next election day, that man is Sandford B. Dole, President of the Republic. Mr. Dole failed to comply with the Constitution in the clause which does not permit of procrastination, so he will "bide a wee."

Next in order of dignitaries in the Government who overlooked this little formality is Minister of Foreign Affairs Henry E. Cooper. But in Mr. Cooper's place there is some excuse. During the days when people fell over each other in getting to the tax office, Mr. Cooper was riding on trains de luxe in the United States, and after his return to the Islands, Cabinet meetings occupied his attention until it was too late. He thought of it once or twice while in the States, but absence of cable communication with the Islands prevented his getting word to friends here who might have attended to the important matter.

These are but two of the many instances where men have failed to keep in mind the wording of the Constitution. There are hundreds, no doubt, in the military who, with the knowledge that they are exempt from paying poll and road tax, have neglected paying their real or personal taxes other than these. Death and taxes go hand in hand when it comes to staving them off. Men whose taxes are due and payable, have been known to pass the tax office window at least once a day for months without dropping their mite in the slot. But on the last day, when 10 per cent added follows the next sunrise, they will pay four bits for hack hire, so as to get to the office before the last horn blows. Those are the fellows who won't vote at the next election.

From the tax office it is learned that the number of persons who can exercise the franchise at the next election wil be very small, and as there is no provision made for people who forget, the judges at the various booths will be kept busy watching the books.

It is, or should be, the highest aim of every merchant to please his customers; and that the wide-awake drug firm of Meyers & Eshleman, Sterling, Ill., is doing so, is proven by the following, from Mr. Eshleman: "In my sixteen years' experience in the drug business I have never seen or sold or tried a medicine that gave as good satisfaction as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." Sold by all Druggists and Dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

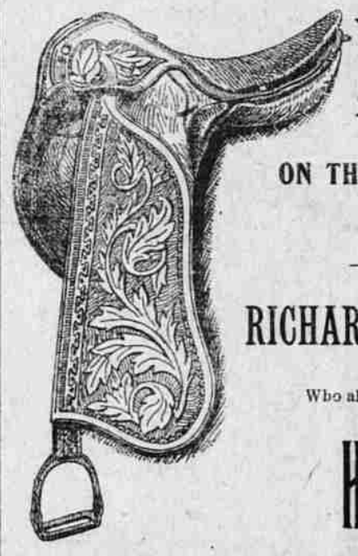
"Disfigured For Life"



Is the despairing cry of thousands afflicted with
Unsightly skin diseases.
Do you realize what this disfiguration means to sensitive souls?
It means isolation, seclusion.
It is a bar to social and business success.
Do you wonder that despair seizes upon these sufferers when
Doctors fail,
Standard remedies fail,
And nostrums prove worse than useless?
Skin diseases are most obstinate to cure or even relieve.
It is easy to claim to cure them, but quite another thing to do so.
CUTICURA REMEDIES
Have earned the right to be called Skin Specifics—
Because for years they have met with most remarkable success.
There are cases that they cannot cure, but they are few indeed.
It is no long-drawn-out, expensive experiment.
25c. invested in a tablet of
CUTICURA SOAP
Will prove most convincing.
In short,
CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS
And its cures are simply marvellous.

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), followed by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT (the new blood purifier).

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London, E.C. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.



For Prices

ON THE ORIGINAL OF THIS SADDLE

—SEND TO—

RICHARDS & SCHOEN,

Who also carry the Most Complete line of

Harness and Saddlery

On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention.
Only skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of our goods.

Richards & Schoen

—HILO, HAWAII—

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

.....POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.....

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager — Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.



Vapo-Cresolene

WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, CATARRH, COLDS.

CRESOLENE being administered by inhalation, gives the safest and most effectual means of treating the throat and bronchial tubes. Its efficiency in Whooping Cough and Croup is wonderful. Its antiseptic virtues render it invaluable in contagious diseases, as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc. Descriptive booklet with testimonials free. Sold by druggists.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Honolulu, H. I., Agents.

NO-TO-BAC GUARANTEED TOBACCO HABIT CURE

Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 300,000 cures prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bac is the greatest nerve-food in the world. Many gain 10 pounds in 10 days and it never fails to make the weak impotent man strong, vigorous and magnetic. Just try a box. You will be delighted. We expect you to believe what we say, for a cure is absolutely guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Send for our booklet "Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away," written guarantee and free sample. Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

CASTLE AND COOKE, LTD. IMPORTERS

HIGH GRADE

Lubricating Oils

In quality excelled by none.



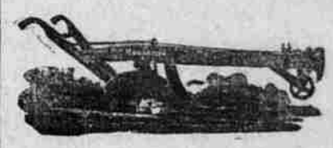
ATLANTIC RED ENGINE,
Especially adapted to Centrifugal Machinery and High-Speed Engines.

CAPITOL CYLINDER,
For Cylinders, Etc.,

CASTOR MINERAL,
For Steam Plows;

SUMMER BLACK,
For Car Boxes, Etc.

STEEL PLOWS



We carry the following line manufactured by the OLIVER BROTHERS' PLOW WORKS:

The C. & C. Rice Plow;
Sizes 5 to 10 in.; made for light cultivating and all ordinary use.

The Queen;
Sizes 6, 8 and 10 in.; for extra heavy work.

The Monarch;
12 and 14 in.; for breaking and heavy plowing.

These plows, made expressly for us, are well braced, strong, light, and are the result of careful study of plantation needs. They have met with universal approval wherever used.

JUST RECEIVED:

Garden Hose.

ALSO A NEW LOT OF

Ice Shaves

Which you will find convenient for making quick cold drinks.



HEALD'S

BUSINESS COLLEGE,
24 Post Street : : San Francisco.

FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering

Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular.

C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks	6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	101,650,000
Total reichsmarks	107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks	8,830,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	35,000,000
Total reichsmarks	43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

J. S. WALKER,
General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company,
Alliance Assurance Company,
Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELMA OF MADGEBURG
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada.
Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block. Honolulu, H. I.

INSURANCE
Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ld.
AGENTS FOR
FIRE, LIFE and MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co
Of London for FIRE & LIFE.
Established 1836.
Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN
MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ld.,
Of Liverpool for MARINE.
Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ld., Agents.

NORTH BRITISH
—: AND :—
MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

Total Funds at 31st December, 1896, £12,433,131.

		s	d
1—Authorized Capital—£3,000,000			
Subscribed " —, 2,750,000			
Paid up Capital	687,500	0	
2—Fire Funds	2,601,016	2	9
3—Life and Annuity Funds	9,144,614	19	5
	£12,433,131	2	3

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd. IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE
INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

JAPAN AND KOREA

Count Okuma Gives Details of New Treaty.

Russia Will Assume Joint Protection With Japan—King Returns to His Palace.

Count Okuma, the Japanese Minister Foreign Affairs, addressed the House of Representatives on February 25 on the subject of Korea. He described succinctly the modern diplomatic relations between Japan and Korea, out of which grew so much unfriendly feeling. Almost immediately after the conclusion of the treaty of Bakan, in 1895, when Japan, after the war with China, allied herself with Korea, came the cession of Liaotung in conformity with the advice of Russia, Germany and France. This action on the part of Japan created doubts in the Korean mind.

The internal affairs were at the time in a state of unrest because of mutual suspicions harbored by different members of the royal family. These suspicions led to the disturbance of February, 1896, which culminated in the death of the Queen and the flight of the King for refuge to the Russian Legation. Subsequently the lives of Japanese were in danger in Korea, and there became an imperative need of an agreement between Japan and Russia. Such an agreement, the Minister was happy to state, had been signed.

By the terms of the agreement Japan and Russia are to advise Korea as to her financial policy, and, if necessary, will lend their support should there be recourse to foreign loans. The creation and maintenance of armed force for the preservation of internal order is left to Japan. Both nations will administer telegraph lines, and will keep a sufficient guard to preserve the lives and protect the Japanese settlements and Russian legations and consulates.

In speaking of the present relations between Japan and Korea, Count Okuma said: Disturbances and discontent in Korea are daily diminishing, and riots have also been suppressed. The feeling of the Korean officials and people towards Japanese is also improving. Whereas, at one time, Japanese could not travel or trade outside of Soul, Fusan, Jinsen and Gensan, they are now welcomed throughout the eight provinces of the kingdom. At Phyong-yang, which was at one time entirely deserted by Japanese, they can now trade in safety. They also carry on their business as far north as Wiju on the Yalu, the river which marks the Chinese boundary. The hostility that existed formerly between the Japanese merchants and others in Korea on the one hand and the Koreans on the other has most unexpectedly disappeared and been replaced by friendlier sentiments. The trade of the two countries is undisturbed and has a tendency to increase; and in the same manner the relations between the two governments are also very cordial. The suspicions of His Majesty the King of Korea have also been dispelled. In November last, when His Imperial Highness Prince Komatsu Yorihito visited Soul in his capacity of a naval officer, His Korean Majesty, though then living at the Russian Legation, went to his palace and received him with the heartiest expression of welcome and good will. This is sufficient to indicate the great change that has taken place in the King's sentiments toward Japan.

Acting on the advice of the two powers, the King returned to his palace on February 20. The Japan Mail, in speaking of the event, says: His Majesty left the Russian Legation, where he had been safely domiciled for one year and nine days. He went in at the back gate and passed out at the front. He went in a closely covered chair; he passed out publicly. He went into the Legation about 7—the early morning—he left it at 1 in the afternoon. He slipped out from the palace by one gate and the Crown Prince by another, a year ago; today, on their departure from their temporary home, they observed the usual rules, even to sending the two empty chairs in advance. A single file of soldiers guarded each side of the street and no one was allowed to enter. There was a great desire on the part of the populace to show their sympathy with the return to the palace, as well as their loyalty to their King, but this was not permitted, doubtless because the street was too narrow.

Circuit Court News.

Motion was made yesterday for judgment by default in the case of B. Shimizu vs. H. Hamaneke, as no answer had been made to the summons.

An exception was filed by petitioners and allowed, in the case of J. A. Magoon, administrator, vs. S. Ahmi.

J. O. Carter, trustee under the will of the late H. A. P. Carter, has filed a statement that one-sixth interest in the estate is estimated at $42,711.91.

Philip L. Weaver, Jr., was admitted to the bar yesterday. Mr. Weaver is a graduate of the University of California and the law school, and for the last two years has been in the office of Chickering, Thomas & Gregory. Shortly before coming to Honolulu he was admitted to practice in the United States District Court and the Circuit Court of Appeals. He is the grandson of the late Dr. Richard Armstrong. Mr. Weaver is now in the law office of W. R. Castle.

An order was handed down by the Court confirming the sale of certain real estate by the guardian of Robert E. Brewer.

Yesterday the Court appointed W. Pfotenhauer temporary administrator of the estate of Kong Leong.

The bond of J. A. Magoon, trustee of the estate of J. L. Blaisdell, was approved yesterday by Judge Perry.

In the case of J. W. B. Nahakuulu vs. Auakakia Kaakalea, Iona Kaaoao, Judge Carter rendered judgment for plintiff for seven-eighths of the individual property in dispute.

Judge Perry granted the motion for trustees to pay counsel fees and costs of Court in regard to the estate of H. A. P. Carter.

J. H. Raymond claims that the Pala Plantation Company owes him $250 pay for services on a Japanese. He has petitioned the Court for the issuance of a summons to be returned within 20 days.

J. A. Magoon, administrator, vs. S. Ahmi, filed an exception to the decision rendered Saturday. The exception was allowed.

A schedule was filed by Charles Creighton, attorney for W. S. Bartlett, voluntary petitioner for bankruptcy.

Affidavit was made by W. S. Eddings, counsel for plaintiff in the case of James J. Byrne vs. John Allen te al., that he had mailed a copy of th summons, etc., in the case to A. Feek of Seattle.

Upon the motion of W. R. Castle the case of J. E. Gomez vs. Hawaiian Gazette Company, Judge Perry dismissed the case because of lack of prosecution.

IOWA BEET SUGAR

States' Productive Capacity Discussed.

New Secretary of Agriculture Advocates Protection Tariff for Sugar.

A meeting was held in Des Moines, Iowa, on February 8th, to discuss the development of the beet sugar industry in that State. Members of the State Legislature and other prominent citizens were present. Among them was President James Wilson of the Iowa Agricultural College, now Secretary of Agriculture in President McKinley's cabinet. At the time of the meeting he had already been appointed to the Secretaryship. The Louisiana Planter gives the following account of the deliberations:

The meeting was presided over by Governor Drake, who introduced Professor Wilson, who was the chief speaker of the evening. During the past six years Professor Wilson and his associates in the Agricultural College at Ames have done much excellent work in the determination of the adaptibility of the soils of Iowa to the successful production of sugar beets, and he made the work done at Ames the basis of his remarks at the meeting. Professor Wilson said that he believed it was only a question of time when the people of Iowa would make their own sugar, and that the resources of Iowa in this direction were sufficient to supply the United States and to afford a considerable quantity for export.

He advocated that we should produce at home all we can, and that we quit sending abroad money for sugar. He believed that a proper development of our own resources should include, if not begin with, the development of our agricultural resources, chief among which it was evident that sugar now stood. In the development of the sugar industry he said that he believed he saw the way out of our present depressed conditions, some of which in Iowa were attributable to the too close attention to one crop. He believed in diversified farming. They had concentrated their work upon wheat and had failed; they had devoted their energies to pork and had met with reverses, and now they are confronted with the fact that they are raising too much corn. He though they should have not too much of one thing, but a great deal of a number of things, and beet sugar is one of the possibilities in this direction.

Professor Wilson's claims for Iowa almost equal ours for Louisiana, when he says they have more and better of everything than any other State; that they have better farms and better people and better cities and better schools, better boys and better girls, and are better fed than any other people on the fact of the globe. He claims, in short, that in Iowa they can be the biggest and best sugar producers, if they go at it as they should.

One point that Professor Wilson raised, wherein he is in close accord with the sugar industry in Louisiana, he expressed in the following words:

"When Congress protects the farm interests as it does the factory interests of the East, and puts a tariff on sugar, I believe that the manufacture will commence in earnest, and I do not believe that time is remote, for I feel that it will be one of the first acts of the new administration to restore the protective tariffs. With this and cooperation on the part of the legislators and business men, the farmers will get along, and I want to say, in conclusion, that they will find it to their interest to aid the farmers."

Professor Wilson was followed by Professor J. R. Sage of the weather service, who discussed the meterological conditions of Iowa, who claimed, in conclusion, that there was no better climate for sugar beets than that of Iowa. He said that thus far experiments had proved the Iowa beet to be superior to that of Nebraska, where two of the pioneer sugar factories were located.

Professor Curtis was the next speaker, who spoke of general advantages that Iowa presented, and advocated in part the development of root culture generally in this country, the great benefits of which have been demonstrated in Canada and England. He believed that root crops could be raised in Iowa with as much certainty as corn crops, and that the results would be more satisfactory.

Professor Meyer was the next speaker, who stated that in Germany there was a land tax of $12 an acre, a beet tax of $2 a ton, and other elements of cost which gave America large advantages in the way of beet production. He spoke of the cheapness of coal in this country, and advocated a plan by which the beet farmer would acquire an interest in the factory until he comes to own it, which will thus stimulate him to raise better beets in the interest of his dividends. He said that if he had had the location of the Oxnard factories they would not have gone to Nebraska, but to Iowa, because of the better conditions prevailing there.

The whole meeting was quite a success and created increased interest in the sugar industry, and will doubtless result in some definite action at an early date.

DEATH OF MRS. KINNEY.

Mother of Attorney Kinney Expires After Lingering Illness.

Mrs. Caroline D. Kinney, whose death occurred in this city on the 25th inst., had been a resident in these Islands about 40 years, baring a short time spent in the United States.

Mrs. Kinney took a lively interest in educational work, having been at one time a successful teacher at Lahaina, Maui. Later, she taught in several of the schools in this city.

Mrs. Kinney endeared herself to all who knew her. To a bright mind she united a beautiful Christian character. She was always mindful of the welfare of others, and took pleasure in nothing, more than in rendering service to others, especially to the sick and the suffering. When in health she always sought out those who were in distress, in order that she might minister to their necessities, as she had opportunity. She sympathized, not only with the native people, but with all kinds and conditions of people. Any one in trouble found a true friend in Mrs. Kinney.

In later years she was a great sufferer. She was a woman of courage and faith, a sincere, true Christian. The patience and the fortitude with which she bore adversity and pain was truly beautiful.

Mrs. Kinney was the mother of Mrs. Philip H. Dodge and Mr. William A. Kinney, the well known attorney, of this city.

P. M. S. S. Rio de Janeiro.

The P. M. S. S. Rio de Janeiro, Ward commander, arrived in port from China and Japan early yesterday afternoon and anchored just outside the Sakura-maru at the Pacific Mail wharf. She was put into strict quarantine by the Board of Health as a precautionary measure. After landing her 300 and odd Chinese and a few Japanese for this port, the Rio de Janeiro hauled alongside the Pacific Mail wharf, the Sakura-maru having hauled out into the stream.

The fact that the through passengers would not be allowed to land was sufficient to deter Captain Ward from staying over night, so at 10:30 o'clock last night the Rio pulled out for San Francisco, after having discharged her cargo of about 300 tons for this port.

BORN.

ADAMS.—In this city, March 25, 1897, to the wife of E. R. Adams, a daughter.

WHARF AND WAVE.

On March 13th, in lat. 35.3 N. and long. 136.24 W., the bark Diamond Head spoke the barkentine Amelia, bound from Hana to San Francisco. All was well aboard.

The American barkentine Skagit, Robinson master, arrived in port at 7 a. m. yesterday, with a cargo of 605,000 feet of lumber for Wilder & Co., from Port Townsend. She sailed on March 8th, and was consequently 16 days on the journey. Pleasant weather was experienced throughout the trip.

The ship Genesta, from San Francisco, 13 days out, arrived last Monday, Capt. Charley Matson piloting her safely to this port for sugar, to go to New York. This is the first of three vessels to arrive here for sugar outside of the Matson fleet; the other two are the Villard, from Portland, due any day, and the Indiana, from Japan, which should be here in about 40 days. All will take sugar around the Horn to New York. The Genesta will take about 3,000 tons, the Villard about 2,500 tons and the Indiana about 2,700 tons. —Hilo Tribune.

It's a Far Cry

FROM FOREIGN LANDS TO

Chicago, U. S. A.

But no matter where you live, we are anxious to do business with you in Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject. We handle only dependable goods—*no trash*.

We believe we can send to any clime, goods of any kind, perfect in quality, at lower prices, laid down, than the residents thereof can obtain them anywhere else. Our belief is founded on a quarter century's experience. To acquaint you with our facilities we will send you, or any other foreign resident, free of all charges, our "BUYERS' GUIDE," a 2½ pound book, 700 pages, 13,000 illustrations, 40,000 descriptions—it is unique, useful, valuable—and also our "HAND BOOK FOR FOREIGN BUYERS," which contains all necessary information to put you in close touch with our marvelous methods. WILL YOU ASK US TO DO SO?

Montgomery Ward & Co.

111 to 118 Michigan Ave. Chicago, U. S. A.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, March 23.

Stmr Lehua, Nye, from Honomu.

Stmr Kaena, Wilson, from Oahu ports.

P. M. S. S. Rio Janeiro, Ward, from China and Japan.

Wednesday, March 24.

Stmr Kinau, Clarke, from Maui and Hawaii ports.

Stmr Mikahala, Thompson, from Kauai ports.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai ports.

Stmr Kaala, Mosher, from Oahu ports.

Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.

Thursday, March 25.

Am bktne Skatgit, Robinson, from Port Townsend.

Stmr Noeau, Pederson, from Kauai.

Stmr James Makee, Tullett, from Kapaa.

Stmr Likelike, Freeman, from Hawaii.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, March 23.

P. M. S. S. Rio de Janeiro, Ward, for San Francisco.

Am brig W. G. Irwin, Williams, for San Francisco.

Stmr Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kau at 10 a. m.

Stmr Waialeale, Parker, for Kilauea, Kalihiwai and Hanalei.

Stmr W. G. Hall, Hagiund, for Kauai ports.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports.

Stmr Kauai, Bruhn, for Makaweli, Waimea and Kekaha.

Stmr Iwalani, Gregory, for Lahaina, Kukuihaele and Honokaa.

Wednesday, March 24.

Jap S. S. Sakura Maru, Brady, for Seattle.

Stmr Kaena, Wilson, for Oahu ports.

Stmr Helene, Fitzgerald, for Hawaii.

Thursday, March 25.

Am ship E. B. Sutton, Carter, for Delaware Breakwater.

Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Kona and Kau.

Stmr Lehua, Nye, for Olowalu, Honchina, Hakalau, Honomu, Pohakumanu and Pepeekeo.

Stmr Mikahala, Thompson, for Koloa and Waimea.

Stmr Noeau, Peterson, for Lahaina, Stmr James Makee, Tullett, for Kapaa.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr Kinau, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii ports at 10 a. m. (Laupahoehoe passengers and mail only.)

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From China and Japan, per P. M. S. S. Rio de Janeiro, March 23.—B. Brightwell, W. Haskerl, W. H. Dormer, Colin Rae, S. Lemiux and C. B. Neuamur. Through: S. H. Saleno, Prof. C. McCauley, Miss C. H. McGilvarg, Capt. N. Kirby, R. N.; Capt. J. M. James, Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Nozes and two children, F. F. Raper, E. F. Sweeney, Paul M. Wenner, C. Wakefield, A. Wisemann.

From Hawaii and Maui, per stmr Kinau, March 24.—Volcano: J. H. Sears and wife, P. Ogle and wife, Dr. L. H. Harvey and wife, Miss E. Taylor, Miss E. Owles, Captain Friis, Mrs. D. McGregor. Way ports: Miss Cahill, E. D. Sparrow, G. K. Wilder, Man Ka, L. A. Andrews, H. C. Austin, Miss L. Robeck, L. Aseu, F. Northrop, Kau Keau, wife and child, Mrs. Lonoai, C. H. Dickey, Miss M. Lishman, Rev. M. C. Harris, Rev. G. Heraga, Rev. S. Kauai, W. J. Sheldon and 84 deck passengers.

From Kauai, per stmr Mikahala, March 24.—Mr. Gorman and two deck passengers.

From Kauai, per stmr Ke Au Hou, March 24.—T. J. King and three deck passengers.

From Kapaa, per stmr Noeau, March 25.—Mrs. Wong Chow and six on deck.

Departures.

For Kauai ports, per stmr W. G. Hall, March 23.—F. S. Newell and wife, Miss M. Newell, Miss E. Newell, G. Boardman, Dr. Walters, M. D. Monsarrat, C. Scrimgeor and the Bishop of Panapolis.

For Maui, per stmr Claudine, March 23.—F. Brittan, wife and two children, Mrs. Anna Aina, Chester Doyle, Mrs. Schraeder and servant, Mrs. J. W. Kalua, Miss Kalua and Aming.

For Maui and Hawaii, per stmr Mauna Loa, March 23.—Ah Mai, George Forsyth, Mr. Willock, A. Fernandes, A. G. Correa, L. P. Lincoln, J. E. Gomes, Mrs. J. A. Rodanet, Mrs. Dr. McWayne, Miss Beard, C. Akau and wife, H. P. Baldwin, George H. Robertson, D. Kaapa and wife, A. L. Perry and 63 deck passengers.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

United States Branch Hydrographic Office, Merchants' Exchange.

San Francisco, Cal.

Captains of vessels touching at any of the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, by communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, will be furnished with the Monthly Pilot Charts of the North Pacific, and with the latest information regarding the dangers of navigation in the regions which they frequent.

Nautical inquiries will be investigated and answered.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publications of the Pilot Charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,
Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, In Charge.

BY AUTHORITY.

The following appointments have this day been made on the Road Board for the District of Lihue, Island of Kauai, viz.: William Henry Rice, Chairman, vice Dr. St. D. G. Walters, resigned; F. W. Carter, a member of the Board.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Mar. 23, 1897.
1849-3t

TENDERS FOR BEEF CATTLE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
Honolulu, March 17, 1897.

TENDERS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1897, for supplying the Leper Settlement at Molokai with (1) Fat Beef Cattle, or (2) Good Beef Cattle, to weigh not less than 350 pounds net when dressed. Cattle to be delivered at the Leper Settlement at an average of about ninety heads per month, for the period of six months ending September 30, 1897.

The tender must be for the price per ound dressed, and not per head. Hides and Tallow to be the property of the Board.

The Board of Health does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any bid.

By order of the Board of Health.

CHARLES WILCOX,
4560-3t 1847-3t Secretary.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, April 10th, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold a portion of the Government tract of Kapahulu, on the southside of Leahi, or Diamond Head, containing an area of 3 46-100 acres.

Terms: Cash, U. S. Gold.

Upset Price: $350.00.

For further particulars apply at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.

Public Lands Office, Honolulu, March 12th, 1897. 1847-td

PUBLIC LAND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 34 lots of land, from 10 to 50 acres each in area, at Kaiwiki, Hilo, Hawaii, will be open for application at the office of E. D. Baldwin, at 9 o'clock a. m., on Tuesday, March 30th, 1897, under the provisions of the Land Act, 1895, for Cash Freeholds or Right of Purchase Leases.

For further particulars apply at the office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, or the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.

Public Lands Office, Honolulu, March 10th, 1897. 1845-td

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, March 20th next, 12 o'clock noon, at Front Entrance of Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold the Lease of land known as the Ili o Kapoina in Waiehu, Maui, including the Poalimas, and containing about 15 acres, a little more or less.

Term—21 years.

Upset Rental—$75 per annum. Payable annually in advance.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.

Public Lands Office, Honolulu, Feb. 23, 1897. 1841-td

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of M. McInerny, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Edward A. William H. and James D. McInerny, having been filed, notice is hereby given that Monday, April 5th, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, March 6, 1897.

By the Court,

GEORGE LUCAS,
1845-3tF Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Ah Chee, late of Wainiha, Kauai, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the administrator of the estate of said deceased, wherein he asks that his accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him from all further responsibility as such administrator.

It is ordered that Monday, the 19th day of April, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, March 17, 1897.

By the Court:

P. D. KELLETT, JR.,
1847F-3ta Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Kong Leong, late of Honuapo, Hawaii, deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by W. Pfotenhauer, agent of H. Hackfeld & Co., bona fide creditors of said estate, praying that Letters of Administration upon said estate be issued to him, notice is hereby given that Thursday, the 22nd day of April, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, March 22, A. D. 1897.

By the Court:

P. D. KELLETT, JR., Clerk.
1849-3tF

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE, AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale and other powers contained in a certain mortgage deed dated the 9th day of December, A. D. 1889, made by Wong Tim, Wong Achaa, Young Atau, Chow Aleong, Yong Chan, Hen, Wong Ayau, Young Ahi, Wong Akau, Ah Som, Kam Hoon, Ng Akee, Akau, Lau Ahi, Chung Kum, Lin Chong and Ah Fong, doing business under the firm name of Tong Tuck Company, to James A. Hopper, recorded in the Registry of Deeds, in Honolulu, in Book 121, pages 80 and following.

The said James A. Hopper intends to foreclose said mortgage for breach of conditions in said mortgage contained, to-wit, non-payment of both principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise hereby given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed and covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale, and will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Monday, the 5th day of April, A. D. 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property to be sold under said mortgage is thus described: 1. That certain lease from B. P. Bishop to Y. Anin and Ahuna, dated October 1st, 1883, recorded in the Honolulu Registry of Deeds, in Liber 84, at page 165, for a term of 25 years, being 58 40-100 acres, at $10 for 14 years, and $20 per acre for ten years, and the leasehold demised thereby; which said lease was duly assigned to the said Tong Tuck Co.

2. That certain lease from Kawailoa Ranch Co. to Tong Tuck, dated March 1st, 1884, for a period of 10 years, at an annual rental of $300 per annum, and the leasehold demised thereby.

3. That certain lease from the Kawailoa Ranch Co. to Tong Tuck, dated the 14th of May, 1889, for a term of ten years, at an annual rental of $12.50 per acre for 7 45-100 acres, and the leasehold demised thereby.

4. That certain lease from the Hui Aina o Paalaa Kai to Lau Chow and others, doing business under the firm name of Tong Tuck Co., for a period of eight years from December 1st, 1890, and the leasehold demised thereby. Rent about $390 per annum.

And also all buildings, structures, rice floors, store-houses, animals of all descriptions, plows, harrows, harnesses tools and implements of all kinds, and crops and other property now upon, about or connected with the said leaseholds or any of them.

JAMES A. HOPPER,
Mortgagee.

Terms cash. Deed at the expense of the purchaser. For further particulars apply to Kinney & Ballou, Honolulu, Attorneys for the Mortgagee.

Dated Honolulu, March 5, A. D. 1897.
1845-4tF

SITUATION WANTED.

Middle-aged man, competent bookkeeper, with best of references as such, now occupied as piano teacher, wishes position as bookkeeper or storekeeper on plantation. Address H., P. O. Box 321, Honolulu. 1847-3t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned having been duly appointed Executor of the estate of Edward Hutton, late of Laupahoehoe, Island of Hawaii, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of said Edward Hutton, duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to T. R. Walker at the office of Theo. H. Davies & Co., Limited, on Kaahumanu street, Honolulu, Island of Oahu, within six months from the date hereof or they will be forever barred. And all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment of their indebtedness to the undersigned.

Dated Honolulu, March 9th, 1897.

T. R. WALKER,
Executor of the last will and testament of Edward Hutton, deceased.
1846-4t

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed Administratrix of the estate of Anna M. Armstrong, late of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same within six months from the date hereof to her at her residence in Kilauea, Island of Kauai, or to her attorneys, Thurston & Stanley, at their law offices situated on Merchant Street, in said Honolulu, or they will be forever barred. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

A. Z. HADLEY,
Administratrix Estate of Anna M. Armstrong.

Honolulu, H. I., Feb. 6th, 1897.
1836-6m